English for Iraq

1- ترجمة وافية لقطع الكتاب
2- نماذج اسئلة وزارية لكل موضوع
3- نماذج اسئلة لكل يونت + نموذج نصف سنة ونموذج وزاري
4- شرح مفصل لقواعد المنهج مدعوم بالامثلة
5- التركيز على اهم المفردات الموجودة في كل درس
6- الملزمة تعتبر دليل متكامل للطالب والمدرس وولي الامر
7- تلخيص كامل مدعوم بصور من كتاب الطالب وكتاب النشاط

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين
07723328437



اعزائي التلاميذ...

اضع بين يديكم ملزمتي (الاستاذ طه حسين) للصف السادس ابتدائي التي تغنيكم عن كتابي النشاط وكتاب التلميذ. وتضمن لكم الـ100 درجة في الامتحان الوزاري ان شاء الله.

كذلك يمكنك الان مشاهدة الشرح المفصل لقواعد ا لملزمة ونماذج الاسئلة وترجمة قطع الكتاب على قناة اليوتيوب على شكل محاضرات يقدمها الاستاذ طه حسين. وتعتبر دورة مجانية متكاملة لمنهج اللغة الانكليزية للصف السادس ابتدائي.

فقط اكتب الاستاذ طه حسين على اليوتيوب و اسم الموضوع وسيظهر لك الشرح المفصل للموضوع.

اسم القناة (اللغة الانكليزية للابتدائية والمتوسطة) يرجى الاشتراك بالقناة ومشاركتها لتصل الى اكبر عدد من التلاميذ.

اشترك بقناة اليوتيوب لمتابعة حلقات الدورة



الاستاذ طه حسين مدرس اللغة الانكليزية

كما يمكنكم ارسال اسئلتكم وملاحظاتكم ومقترحاتكم على صفحات الاستاذ طه حسين على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي الموضحة ادناه

Telegram Channel: @mr19944

Facebook account: @taha.alassady

Facebook Page: @mr.t19944

Facebook Group: كروب الاستاذ طه حسين لتعلم اللغة الانكليزية

Youtube Channel: الاستاذ طه حسين- مدرس اللغة الانكليزية

Contact: 07723328437



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- املاء ومعاني افراد العائلة
2- التعبير عن اسم الشخص وعمره وعدد الاخوة والاخوات لديه واين يسكن
3- استخدام (a/ an) مع الاسماء المفردة
4- الفرق بين (how old/ how many)

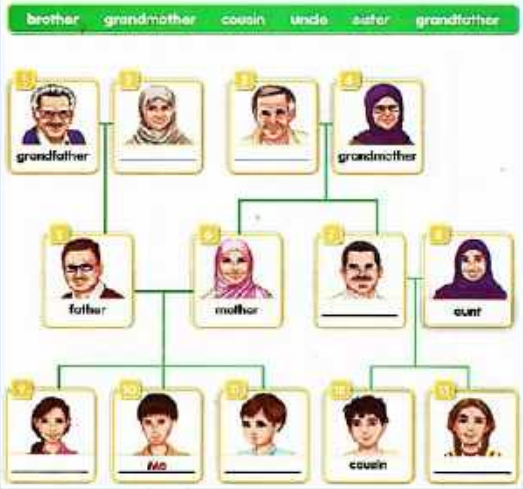
Unit One/ Lesson One

الكلمات للحفظ/ املاء مهم

MY FAMILY /عائلتي

Father →	الاب	Grandfather	الجد
Mother →	الام	Grandmother	الجدة
Brother →	الاخ	Uncle →	الخال او العم
Sister →	الاخت	Aunt →	العمة او الخالة
Cousin →	ابن او بنت العم		

► Listen, point and say these family words.



► Read about Wisam's family.



My name's Wisam. I am 12. I have a sister and a brother. My sister's name is Dania. She is older than me – she's 13. My brother's name is Ammar. He's younger than me – he's 6. He has just started school.

I have two cousins, Basim and Hiba. They are twins and they are the same age as I am. We live near to them in Baghdad.

اقرأ عن عائلة وسام

اسمي وسام, عمري 12, لدي اخت واخ, اسم اختي دانيا, وهي اكبر مني عمرها 13. اسم اخي عمار, وهو اصغر مني عمره 6, لقد بدأ المدرسة للتو.
لدي ابناء عم اثنين باسم وهيا, هما توأمان, واعمارهم نفس عمري, ونعيش بالقرب منهم في بغداد.

ملاحظات قواعدية

1- نستخدم (a,an) قبل الاسماء المفردة وليس مع الجمع كما في القطعة السابقة في جملة:

Ex/ I have a brother.   Ex/ I have a sister.

حيث نلاحظ في هذين المثالين ان كلمتي (brother, sister) جائن بصيغة مفردة لذلك وضعنا قبلها (a)

نضع (a) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف صحيح/ في حين نضع (an) مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بحرف علة مثل:

Ex I have an aunt.

حيث نلاحظ ان الاسم المفرد aunt بدأ بحرف علة وهو ال(a)

2- للتعبير عن العمر نستخدم القاعدة الاتية:

he/ she/ it → is + العمر
they/ we/ you → are + العمر
I → am + العمر

Ex/ I am 13 years old. عمره 13 عام   Ex/ she is 15 years old. عمرها 15 عام
Ex/ they are 6 years old. اعمارهم 6 سنوات.

3- للتعبير عن المكان الذي يسكن فيه الشخص (المحافظة) نستخدم

I/ they/ we/ you + live+ in+ اسم المكان   Ex. I live in Karbala'a   He/ she/ + lives+ in+ اسم



How Old – How Many

1- How old- تعني كم العمر, ويأتي بعدها (is) ثم يليها اسم الشخص الذي تسأل عن عمره.

Ex/ How old is your brother?

2- How many- وتعني كم العدد, ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع, ثم (do) مع الـ(you), او (does) الـ(/he/she/) اي اسم مفرد)

Ex/ How many sisters do you have?
Ex/ How many brothers does Wisam have?

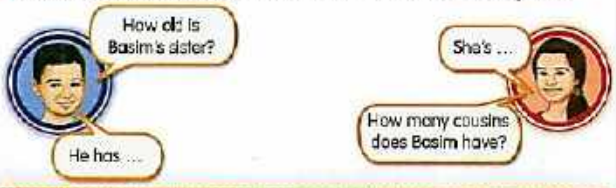
وعند الجواب نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

(he/she) + has

(they/ we/ you/ I)+ have

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▶Ask and answer. Use How old ...? / How many ...?



Let's check

How old	is	Wisam? his sister? her brother? your brother?	He is ... She is ...	
How many	brothers sisters cousins	does	Wisam he she	have?
		do	you	have?

امثلة وزارية

Ex/ (how many/ how old) is wisam?
Ex/ (how many/ how old) brothers does huda have?
Ex/ how many sisters (do/ does) she have?

تمرين A ص 4 وصل كلمات العائلة للرجال والنساء/ مهم

Ⓐ Match the family words for men and women and write the numbers.

1 mother — grandmother 4
2 aunt — sister 5
3 cousin — uncle 2
4 grandfather — cousin 3
5 brother — father 1

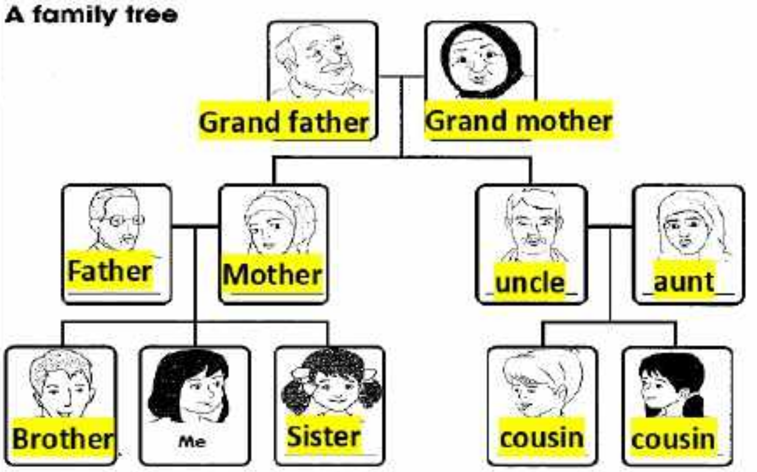
LOOK ص5

We can say:
mother OR mum/mummy
grandmother OR grandma/ granny
aunt OR auntie
father OR dad/daddy
grandfather OR grandpa

تمرين B ص4 اكتب اسماء افراد العائلة

Ⓑ Write the words from activity A on the family tree.

A family tree



انظر

مهم جدا في سؤال الاملاء

كيف يمكننا ان ننادي بعض افراد العائلة, في هذه الملاحظة يذكر الكتاب اننا يمكننا ان نقول (mum/ mummy) بدلا من (mother) عند النداء وكذلك مع البقية.

صيغتها في الامتحان كالاتي:

Ex/ mother → mum, father → ____ dad



تمرين C ص5 هذا ما كتبه وسام عن عائلته, اكتب عن عائلتك./ هذا التمرين يمرن التلميذ على ان يكتب عن نفسه

(C) This is what Wisam wrote about his family. Write about your family.

1. My name's Wisam. My family lives in Baghdad.

   My name's Taha. My family lives in Karbala'a.

2. I have two grandmas and two grandpas. I have a brother and a sister.

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   I have a grandpa and a grandma, I have a brother and a sister.

3. My sister's name is Dania. She is older than me – she's 13.

   My sister's name is Lina she is younger than me- she is 11

4. My brother's name is Ammar. He's younger than me – he's 6.

   My brother's   name is Ahmed he is older than me- he is 28

5. I have an aunt and an uncle, auntie Samira and uncle Rami.

   I have an aunt and an uncle, auntie Suha and uncle Hadi.

6. I have two cousins, Basim and Hiba.

   I have three cousins, Kareem, Mahdi and Hiba.

Unit One/ Lesson Two

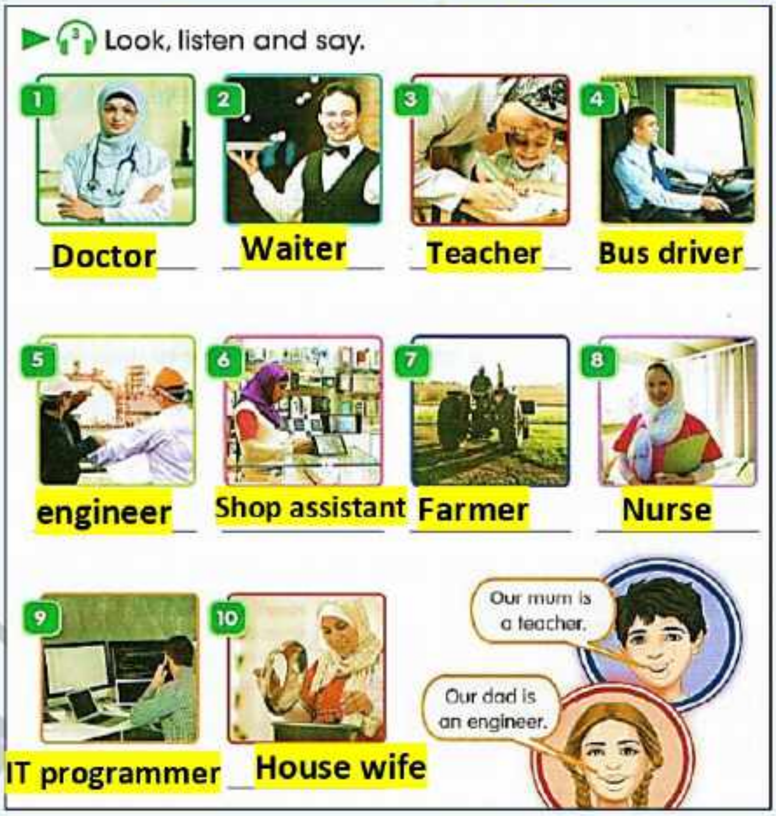
اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- املاء ومعاني الوظائف
2- السؤال عن وظيفة شخص في العائلة
3- استخدام ضميري (he/ she) للتعويض عن الفاعل

كلمات الوظائف حفظ / املاء ومعاني/ مهم جدا

engineer	مهندس
farmer	فلاح
housewife	ربة بيت
shop assistant	صانع
waiter	نادل
IT programmer	تقني معلومات
teacher	مدرس
nurse	ممرضة
bus driver	سائق
doctor	طبيب/ دكتور



السؤال عن وظيفة والاجابة عليه:

Ex/What is <u>your father's</u> job?
- <u>He</u> is **an** engineer.

Ex/ what is <u>your Mother's</u> job?
-<u>She</u> is **a** nurse.



نلاحظ هنا اننا عوضنا عن الاب بالضمير (He) وعن الام بالضمير (she), كما اننا قمنا باضافة (an) قبل الـ(engineer) لأنها تبدأ بحرف علة, و(a) قبل الـ(nurse) لأنها تبدأ بحرف صحيح كما تم شرحه في الدرس السابق.

تمرين A ص6 اكتب نهايات الوظائف التالية: (**تمرين املاء مهم جدا**)

Remember
Look at page 8 of the Pupil's Book and check your spellings.

Ⓐ Write the endings for these jobs.

1. doct**or**
2. wait**er**
3. teach**er**
4. bus driv_**er**
5. engin**eer**
6. farm**er**
7. IT programm**er**
8. shop assist**ant**
9. nur**se**



تمرين B ص6 انظر الى المثال واكتب الجمل المناسبة لكل صورة :

B Look at the example. Write sentences for each picture.

1. 
Is he a waiter?
No, he isn't a waiter.
He's a doctor.

2. 
Is she a nurse?
No, she isn't a nurse.
She is an engineer

3. 
Are they teachers?
No, they aren't
They're builders.

4. 
Is he a bus driver?
No, he isn't
He is IT programmer

تمرين C ص7 جد الاخطاء, ضع دائرة حولها واكتب الجملة بشكل صحيح:

C Find the mistakes, circle them and write the sentences correctly.

(There is one mistake in each sentence.)

1. I have two cousin, Basim and Hiba.
I have two **cousins** Basim and Hiba
2. No, he isn't an doctor.
No, he isn't a doctor
3. I has an aunt and an uncle.
I have an uunt and an uncle
4. I have a brother with a sister.
I have a brother and a sister
5. My brother name is Khalid.
My brother's name is Khalid
6. I lives with my family in Baghdad.
I live with my family in Baghdad
7. My brother is old than me.
My brother is older than me
8. My cousin has 13.
My cousin is 13

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تمرين D ص7 اعمل مع زميلك, قل الجمل بشكل صحيح/ نشاط صفي للاطلاع

D Work with a partner. Say the correct sentences.







ملاحظة/

عند التعبير عن عدد ا الاخوة والاخوات... , فأننا يجب ان نلاحظ ان الاسم الذي بعد العدد يجب ان يحمل (s) الجمع اذا كان العدد اثنان فما فوق كما في النقطة الاولى من تمرين C

Ex. I have three aunts.

حيث نلاحظ هنا اننا اضفنا (s) الجمع ل aunts لان العدد ثلاثة

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



Unit One/ Lesson Three

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

سنتعرف في هذا الدرس على:
1- مكان عمل كل وظيفة
2- استخدام in/ on/ at
3- السؤال عن مكان عمل الوظيفة باستخدام where
4- حزر الوظيفة عن طريق مكان عملها باستخدام who

Where do they work/ اين يعملون

Ex/ where does the waiter work? اين يعمل النادل
- He works **in a** restaurant. يعمل في المطعم

IT programmer → **in an** office
engineer→ **in an** oil refinery
housewife→ **at** home
doctor/ nurse→ **in a** hospital
farmer→ **on a** farm
bus driver→ **on the** roads
builder→ **on a** building site



In/ On/ At

1- نستخدم (in) مع الاماكن المغلقة مثل: hospital/ office/ restaurant/oil refinery

2- نستخدم (on) مع الاماكن المفتوحة, مثل: building site/ roads/ farm

3- نستخدم (at) فقط مع : home/ school

Let's check

in	on	at
in → a hospital	on → the roads	at → home
in → an office	on → a building site	
in → a restaurant	on → a farm	
in → an oil refinery		

نماذج اسئلة وزارية عن هذا الموضوع

Ex/ who works in an office? **IT programmer**
Ex/ where does the nurse work? **In a hospital**
Ex/ the farmer works _**on**____ a farm. (in/ on/ at)
Ex/ the doctor works in a **hospital** (restaurant/ hospital)
Ex/ my sister is _**an**___ IT programmer. (a/ an)

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

in



تمرين ص11 من كتاب الطالب/ اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية/ مهم جدا

Read and complete the sentences.

1 My uncle is a waiter. He works ___in___ a big restaurant.

2 My aunt is a nurse. She works ___in___ a big hospital in Baghdad.

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3 Wisam's grandfather is a farmer. He works ___on___ a farm.

4 Does your father work ___in___ an office?

5 My cousin drives a bus. He works ___on___ the roads in Baghdad.

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6 A housewife works ___at___ home.

ص8 من كتاب النشاط, تمرين B اكمل الجمل التالية واكتب الوظائف/ مهم

(B) Complete the sentences and write the jobs.

1. This person works ___in___ a hospital. ___a doctor___
2. This person works ___at___ home. ___a house wife___
3. This person works ___on___ the roads. ___a bus driver___
4. This person works ___in___ an office. ___an IT programmer___

ص8 من كتاب النشاط, تمرين C اكتب جمل ووظائف خاصة بك

C Write your own sentences and the jobs.

1. teacher is a person who works at the school

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2. engineer is a person who works in an oil refinery

3. bus driver is a person who works on the roads

ص9 من كتاب النشاط, تمرين D استمع, اقرا واكتب الوظائف/ **سؤال مفردات مهم**

D Listen, read and write the job.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

What's my job?

1. I usually wear a white coat and use a stethoscope . I look after patients . I work in a big building with lots of other people who do the same job and with lots of nurses too. doctor
2. I usually wear a hard hat . These hats are usually yellow. My work is hard and I must be strong. I need lots of tools  for this job. builder
3. I usually work outside. I like both sunny and rainy weather. I drive a tractor  and use it for working in the fields to grow things. I also have animals. My animals are cows, sheep  and hens. Farmer
4. I work in a place where there are lots of people talking, eating and drinking. I carry food and drinks on trays  to the tables. I clean the tables too and then I set them with knives, forks, spoons and napkins  for the next customers. waiter

بعض المفردات المهمة

Vocabulary

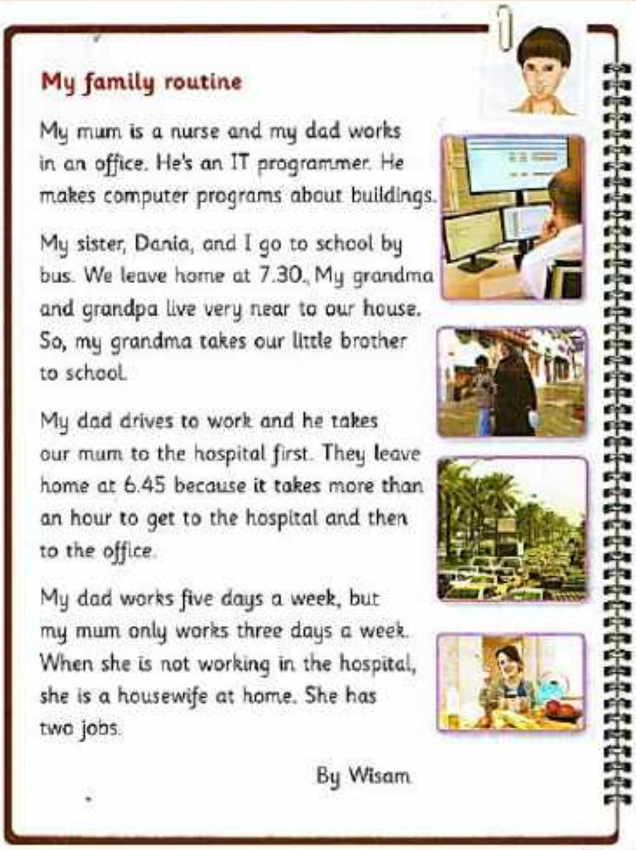
Coat	→	معطف
stethoscope	→	سماعة الطبيب
patients	→	مصابين
look after	→	يعتني
hat	→	قبعة
driver	→	سائق
carry	→	يحمل
tray	→	صينية





سنتعرف في هذا الدرس على:
1- روتين عائلة وسام اليومي 2 - نجيب على الاسئلة المتعلقة بالقطعة
3- بعض العبارات الجديدة (افعال+ اسماء مناسبة لها)

قطعة مرئية مهمة جداً/ تأتي في السؤال الاول



My family routine

My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He's an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings.

My sister, Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live very near to our house. So, my grandma takes our little brother to school.

My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6.45 because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office.

My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not working in the hospital, she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs.

By Wisam

Unit One/ Lesson Four

Our Daily Routine/ روتيننا اليومي

My family routine / روتين عائلتنا اليومي

امي ممرضة وابي يعمل في في المكتب, هو مبرمج معلومات, يصنع برامج حاسبة عن البنايات.

اختي دانيا وانا نذهب الى المدرسة بواسطة الباص, نغادر البيت في الساعة 7:30, جدي وجدتي يسكنون بالقرب من بيتنا, لذلك جدتي تأخذ اخي الصغير الى المدرسة.

ابي يقود الى العمل ويأخذ والدتنا الى المستشفى اولا, هم يغادرون البيت في الساعة 6:45 لأن الطريق يستغرق حوالي ساعة للوصول الى المستشفى ثم الى المكتب.

ابي يعمل خمسة ايام في الاسبوع لكن امي تعمل فقط ثلاثة ايام في الاسبوع, عندما لا تكون في المستشفى فهي تعمل ربة بيت في المنزل, لذا فهي لديها وظيفتين.

اسئلة القطعة
مهمة جدا/ للحفظ

► Answer the questions.

1 Where does Wisam's father work? اين يعمل والد وسام؟
He works in an office

2 Who is a nurse? من هي الممرضة؟
Wisam's mother

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3 What time does Dania leave home? ما الوقت الذي تغادر فيه دانيا المنزل؟
At 7:30

4 How many days a week does Wisam's mother work? كم يوم تعمل والدة وسام؟
Three days a week

Present Simple /المضارع البسيط

1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تحصل بشكل متكرر, كأن تكون كل يوم او كل اسبوع او كل شهر...

2- الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي

(everyday/ every week/ every month/ usually/ always/ sometimes/ never)



3- قاعدة هذا الزمن تكون كالاتي:

تكملة + فعل يحمل s الشخص الثالث + (he/ she/ it)

Ex/ He **goes** to school every day. Ex/ Hadi usually **leaves** home at 7:30.

تكملة + فعل مجرد + (they/ we/ you/ I)

Ex/ I sometime **wash** the car. Ex/ Hiba and I **leave** home at 8:30.

نلاحظ في الامثلة السابقة ان اذا كان الفاعل من **المجموعة الصغيرة** (he/ she/ it) نضيف (s/ es) الشخص الثالث للفعل في حين اذا كان الفاعل من **المجموعة الكبيرة** يكون الفعل مجرد (اي خالي من اي اضافة).

ملحوظة مهمة/ تجدر الاشارة هنا ان الفعل (have) يعتبر فعل مجرد وعند اضافة (s) الشخص الثالث اليه يصبح (has), كمثال

Ex/ He **has** a breakfast early in the morning. Ex/ I **have** two brothers.

4- عند نفي الجملة نضيف (don't/ doesn't) قبل الفعل الرئيسي, مع ملاحظة ارجاع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله في حال كان يحمل (s) الشخص الثالث.

نستخدم (doesn't) اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله (صيغته المجردة)
اما (don't) فنستخدمه اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I) ولا حاجة الى اجراء تغيير في الفعل

Ex/ Hadi usually **leaves** home at 7:30. → Hadi doesn't **leave** home at 7:30.

5- عند تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية نضيف (do/ does) في بداية الجملة ونتبع نفس خطوات النفي في ارجاع الفعل الى اصله.

Ex/ He **goes** to school every day. → Does he go to school every day?
Ex/ Hiba and Basim **leave** home at 8:30. → Do they leave at 8:30?

6- عند استخدام ادوات الاستفهام نتبع نفس خطوات الملاحظة السابقة ونضيف اداة الاستفهام قبل (do/ does) ونحذف ما تسأل عنه الاداة.

Ex/ Wisam leave home at 7:30. (when) → When doea wisam leave home?
Ex/ They live in Iraq? (where) → where do they live?

ادوات الاستفهام- وما تسأل عنه

What → **ما**- غير العاقل
where→ **اين**- عن المكان
when→ **متى**- عن الزمان
who→ **من**- عن العاقل
How many→ **كم العدد**- عن الجمع المعدود

امثلة وزارية

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Ex/ We _have_ dinner at 7:30 in the morning. (have/ has)

Ex/ I often __work for many hours. (work/ works)

Ex/ My father works five days a week. (how many)
How many days a week does your father work?
Ex/ Huda cleans the house every day. (question)
Does Huda clean the house everyday?

تمرين A ص10 من كتاب النشاط, اختر الشكل الصحيح للفعل واكمل الجمل/ **تمرين قواعد مهم جدا/** تأتي احد الجمل ويخير التلميذ بين فعل يحمل s وفعل مجرد

(A) Choose the correct form of the verbs and complete the sentences.

leave/leaves work/works is/are get up/gets up
open/opens drive/drives take/takes has/have
walk/walks start/starts go/goes

My father __is__ a waiter and my mother __is__ a shop assistant. (1)

My father __leaves__ home first at 7 o'clock because his restaurant opens at 8 o'clock to serve tea, coffee and breakfast. He __goes__ to work and it usually __takes__ an hour because the roads are busy. ( )

My mother __works__ in a big clothes shop in the centre of town. Her shop __opens__ at 9.30. She __goes__ to work by bus and leaves home at 8.30. ( )

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

We __have__ breakfast together at 6.30. ( )

My brother and I __walk__ to school because it is very near to our house. We leave home at 7.45. School __starts__ at 8 o'clock. ( )

We all __Get up__ early at 6 o'clock. ( )



تمرين C ص10 من كتاب النشاط, وصل الافعال مع الكلمات المناسبة داخل الدوائر وانظر الى تمرين A وتأكد من اجابتك

(C) Match the verbs with the words in the circles. Look at activity A to check your answers.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1 go 2 leave 3 take 4 walk
5 have 6 open 7 start 8 drive

3 an hour	7 at	2 home	8 to work
1 to work	4 to school	6 at	5 breakfast



تمرين D ص11 من كتاب النشاط, (القطعة الاستيعابية الاولى/ تأتي في السؤال الثاني/ اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

Ⓓ Read about Ahmed's day and circle the correct answer.



A waiter's day

My name's Ahmed. I am a waiter and I work in a very busy restaurant in Baghdad. We are open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. We close at 9.30 in the evening. The restaurant is famous for its makhlama, quzi and biryani.

For one week, I do the breakfast and lunch service and the next week I do the lunch and evening service. I prefer to start early to be at home when my children get back from school. Waiters who do breakfast service start at 6.30, but the cooks (the chefs) start at 6 o'clock.

I wear a uniform to work – black trousers, a white shirt, a waistcoat and a bow tie. I like my job because I meet lots of interesting people every day. I am a friendly, helpful person. One day, I want to have my own restaurant.

اقرا عن يوم احمد وقم بتدوير الاجابة الصحيحة

يوم نادل

اسمي احمد, انا نادل واعمل في مطعم مزدحم جدا في بغداد, نحن نفتح في اوقات الافطار والغداء والعشاء, ونغلق في الساعة 9:30 في الليل, المطعم مشهور بالمخلمة والقوزي والبرياني.

لأسبوع انا اعمل خدمة الفطور والغداء, انا افضل ان ابدأ مبكرا لأكون في البيت عندما يعودون اطفالي من المدرسة, وجبة الافطار تبدأ الساعة 6:30 لكن الطاهين (الطباخين) يبدأون الساعة 6:00.

انا ارتدي الزي الرسمي للعمل, بنطال اسود وقميص ابيض, صدرية وربطة معطوفة, احب عملي لأني اقابل الكثير من الناس الممتعين كل يوم, انا شخص ودود ومحب للمساعدة, في يوم ما سيكون لدي مطعمي الخاص.

اجب على الاسئلة الاتية عن قطعة النادل/ مهمة جدا/ للحفظ

1. What time does the breakfast service start? 6.00 — (6.30)
2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant? (chef) — waiter
3. Which service does Ahmed prefer? (breakfast) — lunch
4. What is his uniform? (black trousers and a white shirt) — white trousers and a black shirt



سنتعرف في هذا الدرس على:
1- نعبر عما نريد ان نصبح عليه في المستقبل.
2- ان عطي سبب تفضيلنا لوظيفة معينة
3- نحزر الوظيفة من خلال السبب الذي يدفعنا الى تفضيلها

Unit One/ Lesson Five

معاني مهمة

My favorite job/ وظيفتي المفضلة

When I grow up	عندما اكبر	I want to be	اريد ان اصبح
ill	مريض	help	يساعد
grow up	ينمو	grow	يزرع
outside	خارج	children	اطفال
meet	يقابل	drive	يسوق
build	يبنى		

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

▶ Read and match the pictures with the sentences.



Read and match the pictures with the sentences اقرأ ووصل الجمل بصورة الوظيفة المناسبة

اسئلة شفوية وتحريرية مهمة

1- When I grow up I want to use computers and make programs → IT Programmer
2- When I grow up I want to help people when they are ill→ Doctor
3- When I grow up I want to work outside and grow things→ Farmer
4- When I grow up I want to have a job where I meet lots of people→ Waiter
5- When I grow up I want to work with children and help them to learn a lot→ Teacher
6- When I grow up I want to drive cars, buses or trucks→ Driver
7- When I grow up I want to build things→ Builder

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Think and discuss

نشاط صفي/ فكر وناقش

▶ Listen. What do you want to be when you grow up?



- ... I like IT and I can make programmes. ☐
- ... I want to build houses for people to live in. ☐
- ... I want to help young people learn. ☐
- ... I want to help people when they are ill. ☐
- ... I like working outside and growing vegetables. ☐
- ... I like meeting lots of people every day. ☐
- ... I love driving. ☐

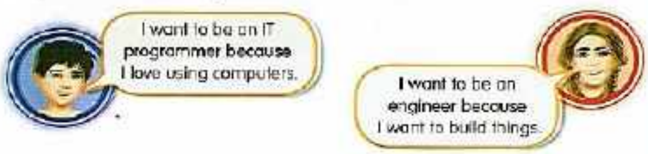
▶ What do you think? Read and tick (✓).

يقوم الطالب بتوضيح سبب تفضيله لوظيفة ما باستخدام (because) حسب الاسباب التي عرضناها في التمرين السابق, مثل:

I want to be a teacher **because** I want to work with children.

اريد ان اصبح مدرس **لأني** اريد ان اعمل مع الاطفال

▶ Discuss with a partner.

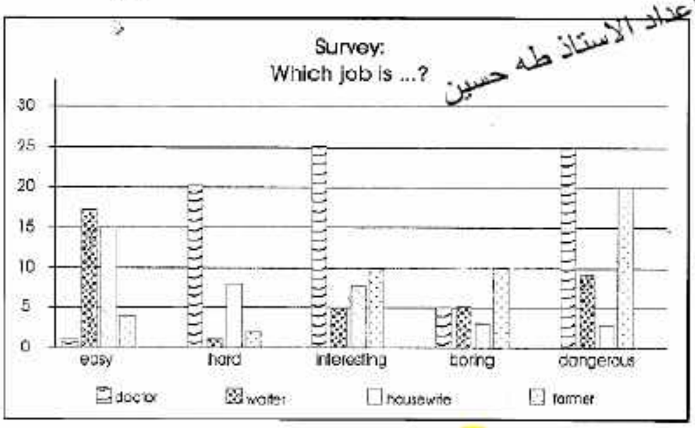




تمرين (B) ص12 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب ما هي الوظيفة التي تعتقد انها ...

تمرين (A) ص12 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ الدراسة واجب ب (T) او (F)

Ⓐ Look at the job survey. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?



1. Most people think a doctor's job is hard. **F**
2. Only five people think that a waiter's job is boring. **T**
3. People think that a housewife's job is the easiest. **T**
4. Doctors have the most interesting job. **T**
5. People think that a farmer's job is not dangerous. **F**

Ⓑ Write which job you think is ...

easy	hard	interesting	boring	dangerous
Bus driver	doctor	waiter	House wife	doctor

مفردات مهمة للحفظ

easy سهل

Hard صعب

Interesting ممتع

Boring ممل

Dangerous خطير

تمرين (E) ص13 من كتاب النشاط/ جد الاخطاء الاملائية ضع صح اذا كانت الكلمة صحيحة, وصححها اذا كانت خاطئة/ **وزاري مهم جدا**

TEST YOURSELF-
DON'T LOOK BACK

Ⓔ Find the spelling mistakes. Tick (✔) or write the words correctly.

1. docter **doctor**
2. houswife **house wife**
3. engineer ✓
4. teacher ✓
5. nurs **nurse**
6. bus diver **bus driver**





سنتعرف في هذا الدرس على:
1- نقرأ ونجيب على اسئلة قطعة عائلتان (هان وفرح)
2- كتابة انشاء عن انفسنا وعائلتنا

Unit One/ Lesson Six

My Magazine/ Two Families   مجلتي/ عائلتان

قطعة مرئية **مهمة جداً**/ تأتي في السؤال الاول/ اسئلتها ص17 من هذه الملزمة

▶ Read and write a sentence under the photos.



Hello! My name is Han and I'm Chinese. I live with my mum and dad on our farm. Both are farmers and my grandparents were farmers, too. I have an older cousin. He lives with us and works on the farm. He is very funny.

We grow rice and lots of vegetables like the cucumbers my cousin is holding in the photo. Rice grows in paddy fields. Can you see the buffalo in the field? Here the farmer is getting the field ready to plant the rice.

مرحبا! اسمي هان انا صيني. انا اعيش مع امي وابي في مزرعتنا. كلاهما فلاحين وجدي وجدتي كانا فلاحين ايضا. لدي ابن عم اكبر مني. هو يعيش معنا بالمزرعة وهو مرح جدا.

نحن نزرع الرز والكثير من الخضروات مثل الخيار. التي يمسك بها ابن عمي في الصورة. الرز يزرع في حقول الارز. هل يمكنكم رؤية الجاموس في الحقل ؟ هنا المزارع يهيئ الحقل استعدادا لزراعة الرز.



Hello, I'm Farah. I live with my family in Baghdad. My father is a pilot and he flies planes for Iraqi Airlines. My mother is a housewife now, but she was a nurse.

This is my family having lunch. You can see my mum and dad, my two younger sisters and my big sister. My aunt is sitting opposite my mum.

Here is a picture in the cockpit of my dad's plane. He and the co-pilot are getting ready to leave Dubai.

This picture is at the airport in London. You can see my grandmother, my mother and my aunt with their bags ready to check in.

مرحبا , انا فرح. انا اعيش مع عائلتي في بغداد. ابي يعمل طيار هو يطير طائرات للخطوط الجوية العراقية. امي ربة منزل الان , لكن هي كانت ممرضة .هذه عائلتي تتناول الغداء. يمكنكم ان تروا امي وابي , واختاي الصغيرتين واختي الكبيرة. خالتي تجلس مقابل امي .هذه الصورة في مقصورة طائرة ابي. هو ومساعدة مستعدين تماما للمغادرة الى دبي .هذه الصورة في مطار لندن. يمكنكم ان تروا جدتي , امي وخالتي مع حقائبهم جاهزين للدخول.

تمرين (A) ص14 من كتاب النشاط/ ضع الكلمات في الحقل المناسب

(A) Put the words into the correct list.

in | live | grandparents | grow | sit | aunt | rice | leave
on | see | cucumbers | cousin | at | plant | vegetables | fly

Family	Food	Verbs	Prepositions
grandparents	rice	live	in
aunt	cucumbe	grow	on
cousin	vegetable	sit	at
		leave	
		see	
		fly	
		plant	

Vocabulary

Funny	مرح
grow	يزرع
hold	يمسك
paddy field	حقول الارز
buffalo	الجاموس
airlines	الخطوط الجوية
airport	المطار
cockpit	كابينة القيادة
co-pilot	الطيار المساعد



تمرين (B) ص14 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم كلمات من التمرين (A) لتكوين جمل

(B) Look at pages 16 and 17 of the Pupil's Book. Use the words from activity A and write sentences.

1. Han's grandparents were farmers.
2. We grow rice in paddy fields.
3. We leave home at 7:30
4. My grandparents grow rice and vegetables
5. My aunt lives in karbala'a
6. My uncle is sitting there

تمرين (C) ص15 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ عن هبا وعائلتها

(C) Read about Hiba and her family.

My name is Hiba and I'm Iraqi. I am 12. I live with my mum and dad and twin brother in Baghdad. My dad is an engineer. He works in an oil refinery. My mum is a teacher in a primary school. They go to work by car. My sister and I go to school by bus. When I grow up, I want to be an IT programmer because I love using computers.



تمرين (D) ص15 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب عن نفسك وعائلتك/ انشاء الوحدة الاولى **وزاري مهم جدا**

انشاء الوحدة الاولى حفظ

(D) Write about yourself and your family.

My name is Taha, I am 12 years old, I live with my family in Karbala'a, my father is a teacher he works at school, and my mother is a nurse, she works in a hospital, I have two brothers, Ali and Abbas, Ali is older than me but Abbas is younger, he is 10. I have a grandpa and grandma, they live near to us, when I grow up I want to be a football player because I like football.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Punctuation

Remember – you need capital letters:

- ✔ at the start of sentences
- ✔ after a full stop
- ✔ for names of people, places, nationalities
- ✔ also for other names, for example: airlines, shops, restaurants, hospitals

Ex/ (me and my friend hadi went to basra last weekend)

____

Me and my friend Hadi went to Basra last weekend.

التنقيط

تذكر- نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في الحالات الاتية:

1- في بداية الجملة
2- بعد النقطة
3- مع اسماء الاشخاص, الاماكن, الجنسيات.
4- مع اسماء اخرى مثل الخطوط الجوية, المحلات, المطاعم.....

كذلك يجب ان ننهي الجملة اما بعلامة استفهام او نقطة:
1- اذا بدأت الجملة بأداة سؤال او فعل مساعد نضع علامة استفهام.
2- ونضع نقطة اذا بدأت الجملة بأسم او ضمير

مثال وزاري ←



سنتعرف في هذا الدرس على:
1- حل اسئلة قطعة عائلتان (هان وفرح)
2- ضمائر الفاعل

Unit One/ Lesson Seven

Check My Understanding/ تفحص فهمي

ضمائر الفاعل: وهي مجموعة من الضمائر التي تستخدم للتعويض عن الفاعل سواء كان (مفرد او جمع) (مذكر او مؤنث) الخ... ويمكن تقسيمها كما يأتي:

He → هو/ للمفرد المذكر العاقل
Ex/ **Ali** Has a car. **He** has a car
She → هي/ للمفرد المؤنث العاقل
Ex/ **Suha** is 12. **She** is 12.
It → لغير العاقل
Ex/ **The cat** broke the window. **It** broke the window
They → هم/ للجمع
Ex/ **Ali and Mahdi** are pupils. **They** are pupils.
We → نحن/ للجمع الذي يتضمن المتكلم
Ex/ **Ali and I** go to school by car. **We** go by car

استخدم الضمائر في الصندوق لأكمال الجمل التالية: **مهم جدا**

▶ Use the pronouns in the box to complete the sentences.

Remember to use a capital letter after a full stop.

she it he they we it he

1 My father is an engineer. **he** works in an oil refinery.
2 I am good at maths and I want to be an engineer. **it** is a difficult job.
3 She has two younger brothers. **they** are twins.
4 I live in Basra. **it** is in the south of Iraq.
5 My mother is a housewife. **she** works at home.
6 My sister and I want to be doctors. **we** want to work in a hospital.
7 My brother wants to work in a restaurant. **he** likes cooking.



اسئلة القطعة السابقة (مجلتي/عائلتان) / تأتي في السؤال الاول **مهمة جدا**

▶ Read 'Two families' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

	Yes	No
1 Han is from China.	☑	☐
2 His family are farmers.	☑	☐
3 The farm grows buffaloes.	☐	☑
4 Farah is Han's cousin.	☐	☑
5 Farah's mother is a nurse.	☐	☑
6 There are four children in Farah's family.	☑	☐
7 Farah's father lives in Dubai.	☐	☑
8 A pilot sits in the cockpit of a plane.	☑	☐

اختر الوظيفة الصحيحة/ نشاط صفي للأطلاع

▶ Choose and tick (✔) the correct job.

1 
✔ doctor
fireman
waiter

2 
truck driver
✔ taxi driver
train driver

3 
cleaner
✔ baker
painter

4 
✔ butcher
farmer
nurse

5 
housewife
✔ shop assistant
teacher

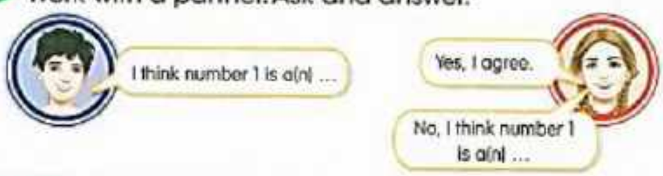
6 
pharmacist
engineer
builder

7 
✔ football player
policeman
pilot

8 
✔ banker
cook
zoo keeper

9 
officer
grocer
✔ fisherman

▶ Work with a partner. Ask and answer.



▶ Listen and check your answers. How many did you get correct?



تمرين (A) ص16 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ عن وظيفة المعلم/ تمرين صفي

Ⓐ Read about a teacher's job.

I work in a small primary school. The school has classes from Grade 1 to Grade 6. I teach English, Maths and Science to the younger children from ages 6 to 9. Children also have lessons in Art, Arabic, RE and PE. There are about 400 children in the school.



School starts at 8 o'clock in the morning and finishes at 1 o'clock. Most pupils go home for their lunch, but some children have a long bus ride home, so they bring a lunchbox. We have two breaks. This gives the children time to play in the playground and to have a snack – some fruit, a drink and a biscuit.



I get to school very early at 7 o'clock. I like to get everything ready before the children arrive. This week, in our English lesson, we are doing a poster project about healthy food and drink. Pupils need big pieces of paper, scissors, glue and crayons. After the lesson, we are going to have special healthy snack. Pupils made snacks at home with their parents and are going to bring them to school.





تمرين (B) ص17 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل ملف المعلومات عن المدرسة/ تمرين صفي

Ⓑ Complete the information file about the school.

Information file

Type of school: Primary school

Size of school: From grade 1 to grade 6

School starts at: 8 o'clock

School finishes at: 1 o'clock

This week's English lesson: We are doing a poster Project about healthy food and drink

For the lesson pupils need: Big pieces of paper....

تمرين (C) ص17 من كتاب النشاط انظر, قل, غطي, اكتب, تفحص

Ⓒ Look, say, cover, write, check.

Read	Write 1	Write 2	Write 3
aunt			
uncle			
easy			
interesting			

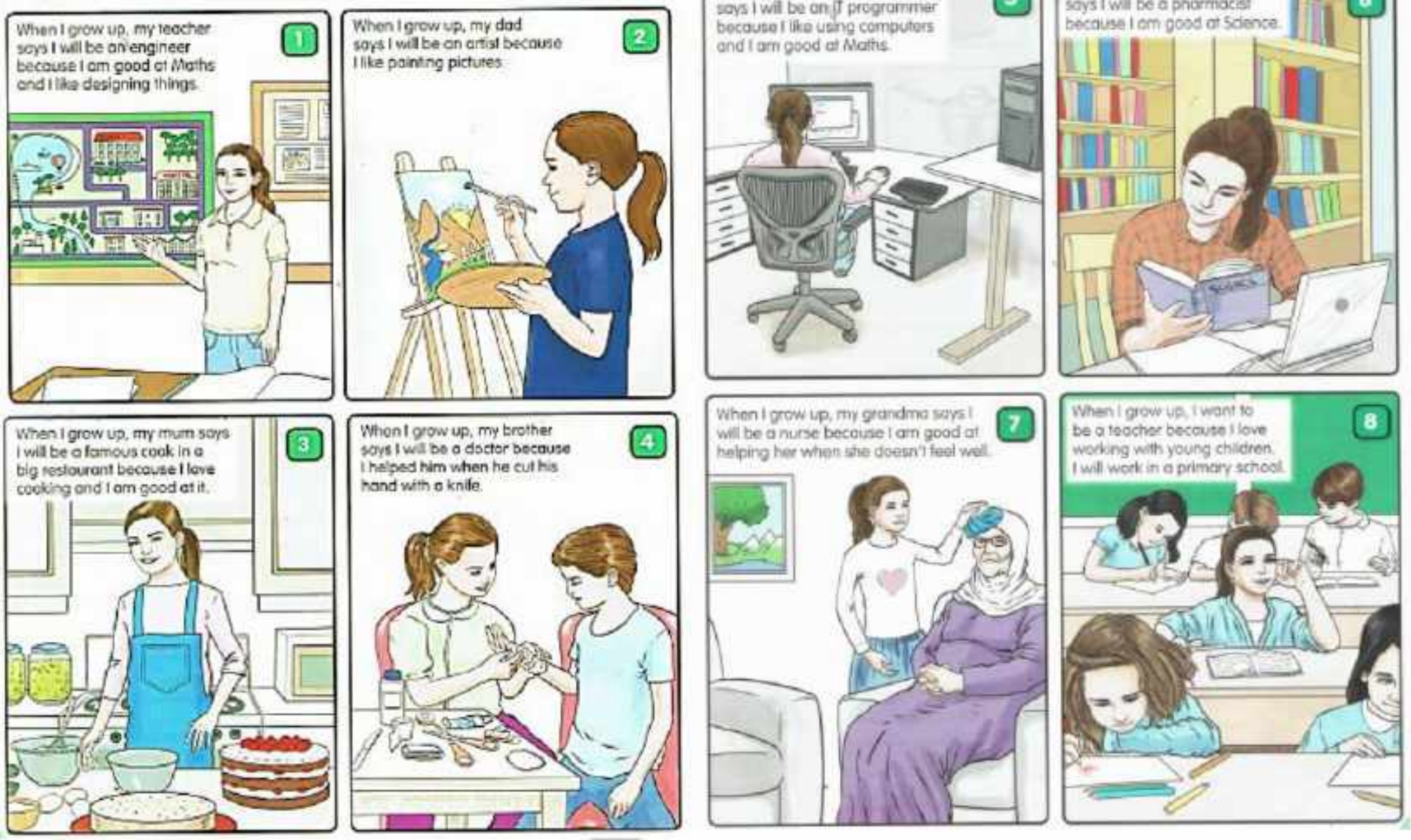


سنتعرف في هذا الدرس على:
1- حزر الوظيفة من خلال اللغز

Unit One/ Lesson Eight
When I grow up/ عندما اكبر

استمع واقرأ/ نشاط صفي للاطلاع

▶ (19) Listen, look and read.



تمرين (D) ص19 اجب على الاسئلة التالية: **مهم جدا وزاري**

(D) Read the puzzles. Do you know the answers?

1. Who carries food and drink on a tray? **waiter**
2. Who works in a school? **teacher**
3. Where does a builder work? **builder**
4. Who drives a tractor? **Farmer**
5. Who wears a hard hat? **engineer**
6. Who works at home? **House wife**

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

اختبر نفسك بنموذج الاسئلة



Grade: 6th
Date: /

In the name of Allah, the most
Gracious the most merciful
A Monthly Examination in English

AL
Primary school

Q1/ A - Read the passage then answer (5) of the following questions: (5M)

My name is Wisam. I have a sister and a brother. My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He is an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings. My sister Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7:30. My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6:45 because it take more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office. My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not work working in the hospital, she is a housewife. She has two jobs.

1-Where does Wisam's father works? 2-Who is a nurse
4-How many days a week does Wisam's mother work?? 5-Who is an IT programmer?
3-What time does Dania leave home? 6-How many days a week does Wisam's father work?

B – Text – book: Read the following sentences and write the correct answer : (5M)

1-What is another word for a cook in restaurant? (chef/ waiter)
2- What time does the breakfast start? (6.00 / 6.30)
3-Which service does Ahmad prefer? (breakfast/ lunch)
4- Ahmad works in a (farm/ restaurant)
5-What is his uniform? (black trousers and a white shirt/ white trousers and a black shirt)

نموذج الاسئلة من اعداد
الاستاذ كرار السلطاني

Q2 / A – Choose the correct answer between the brackets : (5 only) (10M)

1-My cousin is (a / an) driver. 2- She has two younger brothers. (we / they) are twins
3- When I grow up, I want (be / to be) a teacher 4-We (have / has) breakfast together at 6:30
5-(How old / How many) sisters does Wisam have? 6-A housewife works (in / at) home.

Q2 /B – Match the questions in list B with their answers in list A : (10M)

1-How old is your sister?	a– He works in a restaurant.
2-What's your dad's job?	b– She is 12 years old.
3-Where does a waiter work?	c- He is a bus driver
4- What do you want to be?	d – He works in a hospital
5-Where does a doctor work?	e –I want to be an IT programmer

Q3/ Vocabulary: Answer the questions with suitable jobs. (5 only) (10 M)

(a teacher, an engineer, a waiter, on a building site, a housewife, a farmer)
1-Who carries food and drink on a tray ? ------------- 2-Who works in a school ? -----------
3-Where does a builder work ? --------------- 4-Who drives a tractor ? ---------------
5-Who wears a hard hat ? ----------- 6-Who works at home ? ---------

Q4 / A – Fill in the blanks with the missing words or letters . (5 only) (5M)

1-teach , teacher ; wait , ------ 2-mother, mum; aunt-------- 3-engineer, oil refinery ; bus driver , -----
4-ancle, uncle ; nurs ------- 5-She is, she's ; they are ------ 6-easy, hard ; interesting--------

B – Re-write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks (5 M)

how old is your brother

Q5 / Writing : Write about yourself and your family (10M)

Good luck **Teacher of English** **Karrar .M. Al-Sultani**



Unit Two lesson One

It's made of…/ انه مصنوع من…

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- اشياء صنعها الانسان (معاني) **2-** المواد التي صنعت منها هذه الاشياء (معاني واملاء) **3-** السؤال عن مادة شيء **4-** الجواب عن سؤال المواد **5-** سنتعلم كيف نصف الملابس **6-** سنتعلم كيف نرتب الصفات

Vocabulary اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Glass → زجاج	jug → جرة
wood → خشب	spoon → ملعقة
leather → جلد	boots → بوت
metal → معدني	saucepan → قدر
rubber → مطاط	
wool → صوف	sweater → سترة
cotton → قطن	T- shirt→ تيشيرت
denim → قماش قطني	jeans → بنطال

Listen, look and say.



Match the pictures and the phrases.

glass jug	8	rubber rain boots	5
wooden spoon	6	woollen sweater	2
leather boots	3	cotton T-shirt	1
metal saucepan	7	denim jeans	4

ملاحظات قواعدية

1- نستخدم (made from) للتعبير عن الاشياء التي صنعها الانسان وتغيرت حالة مادتها (اي ان مادتها لم تعد كما في السابق)مثل

Ex/ The paper **is** made from wood.

نلاحظ هنا ان الـ(paper) الورق تمت صناعته من الخشب (اي ان حالة الخشب تغيرت ولم تعد كما كانت), مثال اخر:

Ex/ The glass **is** made from sand.

ايضا هنا ان الـ(Glass) الزجاج صنع من الرمل وان حالة الرمل تغيرت ولم تعد كما كانت

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

What (is/ are) the الاسم made from? --------في حالة السؤال
(it is/ they are) made from اسم المادة. ---------في حالة الجواب

2- نستخدم (made of) للتعبير عن الاشياء التي صنعها الانسان ولم تتغير حالة مادتها (اي انها بقيت كما كانت في الاصل) مثل:

Ex/ The T-shirt **is** made of cotton.

Ex/ The bands **are** made of rubber.

Ex/ The jeans **are** made of denim.

وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

What (is/ are) the الاسم made of ? --------في حالة السؤال
(it is/ they are) made of اسم المادة. ---------في حالة الجواب



3- نستخدم (come/s from) مع الاشياء التي لم يتدخل الانسان في صنعها, مثل:

Ex/ The oil comes from ground.

Ex/ The wood comes from a tree.

اي ان الـ(oil) النفط يأتينا من الارض ولم يتدخل الانسان في صنعه بل استخراجه فقط , كذلك في الجملة الثانية الـ(wood) الخشب يأتينا من الاشجار ولم يتدخل الانسان في صنعه بل استخراجه فقط.

وتكون القاعدة كالآتي:

المصدر comes from الاسم

امثلة وزارية

Ex/ Jeans (is made/ are made) of denim.

Ex/ Rubber (come/ comes) from tree.

Ex. Boots are made of ____. (wool/ leather)

Ex. _____ is made of wood. (spoon/ jacket)

او يأتي على شكل مزاوجة (وصل) مثل:

1- What's the jug made of

2- what are the jeans made of

A. they are made of denim

B. it's made of glass

نشاط صفي/ استمع لدانيا وباسم يتحدثون عن ملابسهم

▶ (7) Listen to Dania and Basim talking about what they are wearing. Label the pictures.



نشاط **مهم**/ من ماذا مصنوعة هذه الاشياء؟ حفظ الاشياء والمواد المصنوعة منها

▶ What is it/are they made of?



verbs	colour adjectives	adjectives for 'made of'	nouns
(there) is ... (there) are ... is wearing is holding is sitting	black orange blue red green white brown	leather woollen glass cotton denim metal wood	sofa ch table swe jacket rain bo jeans towel football clock boots gloves

Look at the order of adjectives: LOOK

	1	2		
	size	colour		
a(n)	big	black	leather	sofa

ترتيب الصفات

اذا وجدنا في الجملة اكثر من صفة عندئذ يجب ان نرتبها حسب القاعدة الاتية

الموصوف +المادة +اللون +الحجم +(a/an)

Ex/ My father bought _____________ **watch**.
(metal big black/ big black metal)

Big black metal



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- اجزاء المجمع (معاني)
2- ماذا نشتري من كل جزء من اجزاء المجمع.

Unit 2/ lesson 2

At the mall/ في المجمع

Vocabulary

Men's fashion →	ازياء الرجال
home cooking →	اشياء المطبخ
café' →	مقهى
supermarket→	سوق
play area →	مكان اللعب
IT and Computing→	البرامجيات والحاسوب
women's fashion→	ازياء النساء
children's fashion→	ازياء الاطفال

اجزاء مركز التسوق **للحفظ / معاني**

It's Saturday and we are at the mall. I am with my mum and dad, my big sister, Dania, and little brother, Ammar.



There are lots of shops on different floors. We need to decide where to go. We are going to buy some clothes and I hope we are going to the café for ice-cream.

► Label the shops in the mall.

men's fashion | home cooking | café | supermarket | play area | IT and computing | women's fashion | children's fashion



► Listen and check your answers.

من قال هذه الجمل (تمرين شفوي)

► Read. Who is speaking? Write the names: Mum, Dad, Wisam, Dania or Ammar.

1. I want to look at the saucepans? Where do I go? **mum**
2. I need a new dress and a coat for school. Where do I go? **Daina**
3. I want to have an orange juice. Where do I go? **wisam**
4. I want to find how much a new smartphone costs. Where do I go? **Dad**
5. I don't want to buy anything. I want to play. Where is the play area? **Ammar**

اقرا اسماء المحلات (اين يجب ان يذهبون؟)

► Read the shop names. Where do they need to go? Write the numbers in the boxes.





اسئلة شفوية

Ex/ I want to look for saucepan where do I go? (home cooking/ café)

Home cooking

Ex/ I want to drink a cup of tea where do I go? (women's fashion/ café')

Café_____

Ex/ I want to buy a sweater for my father where do I go? (women's fashion/ men's fashion)

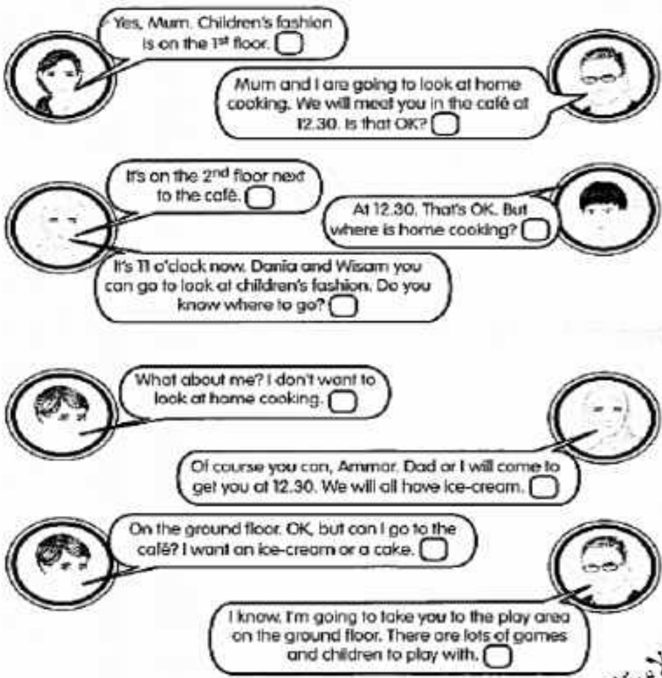
Men's fashion

Ex/ I want to buy a mouse for my new laptop where do I go? (IT and Computing/ play area)

IT computing

تمارين هذا الدرس للاطلاع

(A) Read the two conversations. Number the sentences in order.



(B) Listen and check your answers.

(C) Answer the questions.

1. Where are Wisam and Dania going? **To the mall**
2. Is Ammar going to home cooking with his mum and dad? **No he isn't**
3. Where is the play area? **On the ground floor**
4. What time are they going to the café? **12: 30**
5. What are they going to have at the café? **Ice cream**

(D) Look at Class A's survey.

Class A are doing a survey about the shops at the mall. Look at where they like to go.

	home cooking	children's fashion	women's fashion	toys and games	men's fashion	IT and computing	café	play area	shoes
Adam				✓	✓	✓			
Amal	✓			✓					✓
Manal			✓			✓	✓		
Samer				✓		✓		✓	
Majd				✓	✓			✓	
Nada		✓	✓						✓
Samira	✓					✓			✓

(E) Ask and answer.

How many pupils like going to ...?

Does Amal like going to ...?

Do Samer and Adam like going to ...?



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- نجيب عن سؤال (can I help you)

-2 نميز بين (this/ that/ these/ those)

Unit 2/ lesson 3

Can I help you? / هل يمكنني ان اساعدك

Vocabulary

Saucepan → قدر

lid → غطاء

expensive → غالي

size → حجم

look for → يبحث عن

uniform→ زي رسمي

اقرأ واكمل المحادثة / **للاطلاع**

Leather boots, please. | My school uniform is blue. | Medium. | I'd like a Banana Phone. How much is this one? | It's too big. | A metal one with a glass lid. | It's too expensive. | Size 37.

1 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for a saucepan.
What sort of saucepan would you like?
Metal one with glass lid
How about this one?
It's too big



2 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for a smartphone.
What phone would you like?
I'd like banana phone, how much is this one
About 900,000 IQD.
It's too expensive



3 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for a school uniform.
Here are some uniforms. What colour do you want?
My school uniform is blue
Look at these. What size are you?
Medium



4 Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'm looking for some boots.
Do you want rain boots or leather ones?
Leather boots please
Look at these. These are very good boots. What size are you?
Size 37



▶ Listen and check your answers.

This/ That **These/ Those**

-1 للمفرد / نستخدم (this) مع **المفرد** القريب في حين نستخدم (that) مع **المفرد** البعيد.

Ex/ I like this **shirt** but I don't like that **one**.

نلاحظ هنا ان الـ(shirt) مفرد لذلك استخدمنا معه (this)

-2 للجمع / نستخدم (these) مع **الجمع** القريب في حين نستخدم (those) مع **الجمع** البعيد.

Ex/ These are very nice **boots** as well as those on the top shelf.

نلاحظ هنا اننا استخدمنا الـ(these/ those) مع الاسم الجمع وهو الـ(boots)

امثلة وزارية

Ex. _______ car is too expensive. (this/ these)

Ex. _______ shirts are too small for me. (those/ that)

Ex. This → That, these → ____

استمع واقرأ / **للاطلاع**

▶ Listen and say.





▶ Complete the conversations.

▶ Practise the conversations. Use these words.

1 T-shirt skirt coat jacket sweater

2 jeans shoes rain boots gloves

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تمرين (B/C) ص25 من كتاب النشاط للاطلاع

تمرين (A) ص24 من كتاب النشاط للاطلاع

Ⓐ Look at the **ad** for a shop in the mall.



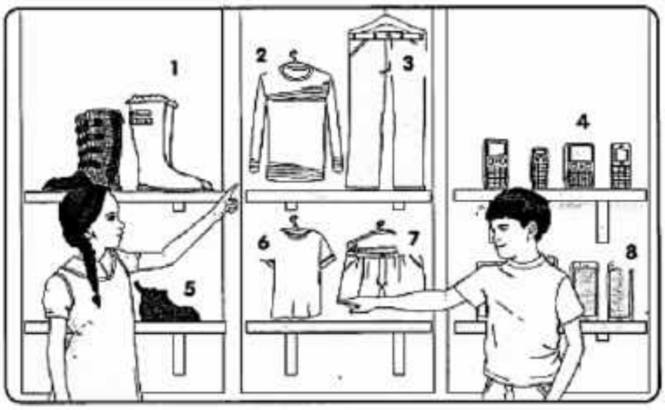
Newest fashion	We're NOT expensive! Our prices are great! We have everything you need for all sports.	Everything you need for



For all ages	Clothes for autumn and winter	For all sizes

Ⓑ Write an ad for each shop. You can use these words.

for everyone | clothes for autumn and winter | great for... | everything you need for... | newest fashion | for all ages | for all sizes | in all colours



Ⓒ What are Wisam and Hiba saying? Match the number from the picture.

These are too short. — Those are longer.

6 This is pretty. — That is prettier. 2

These are too small. — Those are bigger.

This is too expensive. — That is cheaper.



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- الصفات المعاكسة (املاء ومعاني)
- نكون عبارات (صفات واسماء)
3- نفرق بين (to/ too/ two)

Unit 2/ Lesson 4
Opposites/ المعاكسات

طابق المعاكسات بالصور

▶ Which ones do you like? Tick (✓) one from each pair.



Vocabulary

المعاكسات للحفظ/ **مهمة جدا**

Hard قوي	X	soft ناعم
plain عادي	X	colorful ملون
cheap رخيص	X	expensive غالي
thick ثخين	X	thin خفيف
light خفيف	X	thick ثخين
long طويل	X	short قصير

تمرين (A) ص26 من كتاب النشاط اختر الصفة المناسبة للصورة

Ⓐ Choose an adjective for the pictures. Circle the best one.



1.	hard	(soft)	ice-cream
2.	(long)	short	skirt
3.	(thick)	thin	book
4.	(expensive)	cheap	car
5.	colourful	(plain)	T-shirt
6.	(light)	thick	scarf

انظر الى المكتبات الاربعة وطابقها بالوصف



▶ Look at the four desks. Write four sentences.



This desk is plain	and it's very expensive.
This desk is colourful	and it has drawers.
This desk is too big	but it's just right for me.
This desk is metal	but it is too small for me.

ملاحظات قواعدية — **but/ and**

1- and- تعني (و) وتستخدم للربط بين جملتين متشابهتين (++) (- -) مثل: (حيث ان اذا كانت الجملة الاولى مثبتة فالثانية تشبهها ايضا مثبتة)

Ex/ This desk is too big **and** it's very expensive. هذه المنضدة كبيرة جدا و غالية

2- but- وتعني (لكن) وتربط بين فكرتين مختلفتين (-+) (+-) مثل:

Ex/ I like swimming **but** I don't like running.

ملاحظة/ اذا وجدنا (too) في نهاية الجملة نضع (and) واذا وجدا (some) بعد الفراغ نضع (but) دون الرجوع للملاحظات السابقة



تمرين (B) ص26 من كتاب النشاط اكتب العبارات لوصف كل صورة من التمرين السابق

(B) Write a phrase to describe each picture.

1. a soft ice-cream
2. A long skirt
3. A thick book
4. An expensive car
5. A Plain T-shirt
6. A light scarf



to
- يأتي بعده اسم مكان
- يأتي بعده فعل

too
- يأتي بعده صفة
- تأتي في نهاية الجملة

two
- يأتي بعدها اسم جمع

(F) Look and practise.

LOOK

1. **Look at these three words:**
   1 to
   2 two
2. **Listen to these three words. Do they sound the same?**
   Yes No
3. **Listen and complete the sentences.**
   1. I'm going to school.
   2. I have two friends.
   3. This computer is too expensive.

ملاحظات قواعدية مهمة جدا/ انظر

1- to: حرف جر يأتي بمعنى (الى) وفي هذه الحالة يأتي بعده اسم مكان غالبا مثل:

Ex/ I went **to** Paris last year.

او يأتي بمعنى (أن) وفي هذه الحالة يأتي بعده فعل مثل:

Ex/ you have **to** work hard.

2- too: تأتي بمعنى (ايضا) وفي هذه الحالة تاتي في نهاية الجملة

Ex/ Hadi has got the full mark in English exam so am I **too**.

وتأتي بمعنى (جدا) وفي هذه الحالة تسبق الصفة

Ex/ open the window it's **too** hot here.

3- two- وتعني (اثنان) ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع:

Ex/ There are **two** apples in the fridge.

Unit 2/ Lesson 5
materials/ المواد

قطعة مرئية مهمة جدا

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- حقائق ممتعة عن اصل الموا
2- نحول الجمل الى استفهامية.

▶ Read and check your answers.

www.interestingfacts.com

FUN FACTS

Wood comes from trees. Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too.

Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. The rubber in your pencil case isn't made from rubber now, but from something man-made.

Cotton comes from a plant. The English word 'cotton' comes from Arabic. Some money is made from cotton mixed with other materials.

Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. In the past, people used leather for cups, tents, bottles and many other things. Today most leather comes from cows, but it can come from crocodiles, snakes and other animals.

Wool is a very warm and cool material too. Wool keeps its shape and is great for making trousers, sweaters and jackets. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

حقائق ممتعة

يأتي القطن من النبات, والكلمة الانكليزية (cotton) تأتي من اللغة العربية, بعض الاموال مصنوعة من القطن مخلوطة مع بعض المواد الاخرى.

يأتي المطاط من شجرة تدعى شجرة المطاط, اطارات السيارات مصنوعة من المطاط, المسحاة التي في حقيبة الاقلام خاصتك ليست مصنوعة من المطاط الان بل مصنوعة من مادة اخرى من صنع الانسان

يأتي الخشب من الاشجار, بعض البيوت مصنوعة من الخشب, وكذلك الكثير من الاثاث, كذلك الورق غالبا يصنع من الخشب ايضا.

الصوف مادة دافئة ومنعشة جدا, الصوف يحافظ على شكله وهي مادة جيدة لصنع البنطال, والبلوزات وبعض الستر, الكشمير هو عبارة عن صوف ناعم وغالي ويأتي من ماعز الكشمير, وتأتي هذه من الكثير من البلدان من ضمنها العراق

يصنع الجلد للكثير من الاشياء مثل الاحذية, والاحذية الطويلة والستر والحقائب, في الماضي استخدم الناس الجلد للاكواب والخيم والقناني الجلدية واشياء كثيرة اخرى. اليوم معظم الجلد يأتي من الابقار لكن من الممكن ان يأتي من التماسيح والافاعي وحيوانات اخرى.

اسئلة القطعة السابقة (حقائق ممتعة) مهمة جدا

28 Listen and read. Can you guess if the sentences are true or false? Tick (✓) **True** or **False**.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

		True	False
1	The word cotton comes from the Arabic word *kutun*.	✓	
2	Paper is usually made from cotton.		✓
3	All furniture is made from wood.		✓
4	Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.	✓	
5	Rubber comes from a tree.	✓	
6	Most leather comes from cows.	✓	

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية (yes/ no Question)

1- لتحويل الجملة الى استفهامية نحتاج الى فعل مساعد, مثل: (is/ are/ do/ does/ will....) اذا وجدنا احد هذه الافعال المساعدة نقدمه على الفاعل كما في الجملة الاتية:

Ex/ They **are** a student. → **are** they a student?
Ex/ Paper **is** usually made from cotton. → **Is** paper usually made from cotton?

2- اذا لم نجد الفعل المساعد نأتي بأحد الفعلين المساعدين (do/ does) فأذا كان الفعل الرئيسي يحمل (s) الشخص الثالث نستخدم (does) مع ملاحظة حذف (s) الشخص الثالث كما في المثال الاتي:

Ex/ Cotton **comes** from a tree. → Does cotton **come** from a tree?

لاحظ هنا اننا حذفنا (s) الشخص الثالث من الفعل

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

اما اذا كان الفعل مجرد فنستخدم (do) دن تغيير في الفعل كما في المثال الاتي:

Ex/ They **like** fish. → Do they **like** fish?



تمرين (A) ص28 من كتاب النشاط/ ما هذه الاشياء او المواد اكتب الاسماء

Ⓐ What are these things or materials? Write the names.


papers


cups


leather


wool


keys


cotton


oil


A plant comes from a seed.


A pot is made from clay.

اشر الفعل الرئيسي في الجمل التالية وحول الجمل الى استفهامية **وزاري مهم جدا**

▶ Underline the verbs in the sentences. Change the sentences into questions.

1 The word cotton comes from the Arabic word *kutun*.
Does the worCotton come from Arabic word "Kutun?

2 Paper is usually made from cotton.
Is paper usually made from cotton?

3 All furniture is made from wood.
Is all furniture made from wood?

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

4 Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.
Does wool come from sheep.....?

5 Rubber comes from a tree.
Does rubber come from tree?

6 Most leather comes from cows.
Does most leather come from cows?

تمرين (B) ص28 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم (comes from/ is made/ are made) ووصل

Ⓑ Use *comes from* OR *is made/are made from* and match.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1. Cotton	comes from	wood.
2. Keys	is made from	a plant.
3. Paper	are made from	cashmere goats.
4. Cups and plates		metal.
5. Wool		clay.

تمرين (C) ص29 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب اربع جمل باستخدام هذه الكلمات/ **سؤال مفردات مهم جدا**

Ⓒ Write four sentences using these words.

1. wool/sheep Wool comes from sheep.
2. oil/ground Oil comes from ground
3. shoes/leather Shoes are made of leather.
4. T-shirts/cotton T-shirt is made of cotton.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Unit 2/ Lesson 6
My Magazine (a blog) / مجلتي (مدونة)

قطعة مرئية مهمة جدا

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قصة الدكتورة
2- نراجع الفرق بين (and/ but)

Working in a busy hospital



Many people we know have been to a hospital or to see a doctor. But do you sometimes think about what it is like to work in a hospital? This is a doctor's story.

Tell us about what you do every day.



I'm a doctor. I am a heart doctor (or surgeon). From Sunday to Thursday, I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform – it is a white cotton coat and a thin white or blue headscarf. I look after my patients and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. In the afternoons, I visit the wards and check on my patients.



Is your job difficult?
I work with a small team of other doctors and nurses. We are usually very busy. I often work for many hours. Some operations take a long time, perhaps five or six hours. It is a difficult job, but I love it.



What are you doing now?
Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. Today we are looking for winter clothes. My son is buying a warm denim jacket. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work. But we're not shopping now. What are we doing?

What do you do at the weekends?
I spend time at home. I do washing and cleaning. I play with my children and I see my friends. I cook and I clean the house. Sometimes, I play tennis. When I feel tired, I read or watch TV.

العمل في المستشفيات المزدحمة

الكثير من الناس الذين نعرفهم قد مروا على مستشفى او ذهبوا لرؤية طبيب, لكنك في بعض الاحيان تفكر عن ماذا سيبدوا العمل في المستشفى؟ هذه قصة طبيب.

اخبرينا عن ما تفعليه كل يوم.

انا طبيبة, انا طبيبة قلب (جراحة) من الاحد الى الخميس اعمل في المستشفى, انا ارتدي الزي الرسمي, انه معطف ابيض قطني وشال ابيض او ازرق خفيف, انا اعتني بمرضاي, واسعى لجعلهم افضل, اصحى مبكرا لأني دائما اعمل العمليات في الصباح, اما في المساء فأنا ازور العيادات واتفقد مرضاي.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

هل هي مهنة صعبة؟

انا اعمل مع فريق صغير من الاطباء والممرضات الاخرين, نحن دائما مشغولين جدا, عادة اعمل لساعات طويلة جدا, بعض العمليات تأخذ وقت طويل جدا ربما خمس او ست ساعات, انها مهنة صعبة لكني احبها.

ماذا تفعلين الان؟

اليوم هو يوم السبت, وهو يوم عطلتي, انا حاليا لا اعمل في المستشفى انا الان اقضي بعض الوقت مع عائلتي نحن نتسوق في مركز التسوق, واليوم نحن نبحث عن ملابس شتوية, ابني يشتري سترة قطنية دافئة, وابنتي تشتري قميص صوفي ثخين, وانا اشتري حذاء مريح للعمل لكننا لا نتسوق الان, ماذا نفعل اذن؟

ماذا تفعلين عادة في العطل؟

اقضي بعض الوقت في البيت اقوم باعمال الغسل والتنظيف, العب مع اطفالي وارى اصدقائي, اطبخ وانظف البيت, بعض الاحيان العب التنس عندماز اشعر بالتعب اقرأ او اشاهد التلفاز.

المضارع المستمر

1- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن احداث تحدث الان (في هذه اللحظة) وليست بشكل متكرر كما هو الحال في المضارع البسيط. مثل:

Ex/ They are cleaning the garage now.   Ex/ She is buying a thick sweater .
Ex/ look, It is raining.

2- الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي (now, at the moment)

3- تكون قاعدة هذا الزمن كالاتي:

(he/ she/ it) + is+ ing فعل يحمل
(they/ we/ you) + are+ ing فعل يحمل
(I) am+ ing فعل يحمل

4- عند تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية فقط نقدم الفعل المساعد (is/ are) على الفاعل كما تم شرحه سابقا. مثل

Ex/ She is buying a thick sweater. → Is she buying thick sweater?

امثلة وزارية

1- he usually (goes/ is going) early to the school.

2- she (cleans/ is cleaning) the house every Saturday.

3- she (cleans/ is cleaning) the house now.

4- I often (leave/ am leaving) home at 7:00.

5- they (go/ are going) on a picnic.

تمرين (C) ص31 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ الجمل واجب ب(but/ and) **مهم جدا**

Ⓒ Read the sentences and write **and** or **but**.

1. I have a brother, __**but**__ I don't have a sister.
2. I ate chicken for lunch __**and**__ I had it for dinner, too.
3. Lots of boots are made of leather, __**but**__ some are made of rubber.
4. Mariam speaks English __**and**__ she speaks French, too.
5. The TV is on, __**but**__ we're not watching it.
6. Yesterday was cloudy and cold, __**but**__ it didn't rain.
7. We grow rice on our farm, __**but**__ we don't grow vegetables.
8. My cousin is in grade 6 __**and**__ I am, too.

تمرين (B) ص30 من كتاب النشاط عن استخدامات ال(but/and) تم شرحه سابقا في ص27 من هذه الملزمة

Ⓑ Look at diagrams below. Which shows 'the same', which shows 'something different'?
✔ Shows the same = diagram
✔ Shows something different = diagram



Unit 2/ Lesson 7

check my understanding / تفحص فهمي

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1نفرق بين المضارع البسيط والمستمر
2- سنتعرف على قطعة تاريخ الورق

► Read 'Working in a busy hospital' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

		Yes	No
1	A surgeon is a doctor who does operations.	✔	
2	She always does operations in the morning.		✔
3	She wears a uniform at work.	✔	
4	Today she is shopping with friends.		✔
5	She is shopping for a white coat for work.		✔
6	Her daughter is buying a thick sweater.	✔	
7	They go to the shopping mall every day.		✔
8	She sometimes plays tennis at the weekends.	✔	



جد الزمن الصحيح للفعل/ **وزاري مهم جدا**

► Find the correct tense of the verb and circle it.

1 I **work** / am working with a small team of other doctors and nurses.

2 I am getting up / **get up** very early because I usually do operations in the mornings.

3 I shop / **am shopping** for some comfortable shoes for work.

4 I often **work** / am working for many hours.

5 My daughter buys / **is buying** a thick sweater.

6 I am cooking / **cook** and am cleaning / **clean** the house.

7 What do we do / **are we doing** now?

8 When I feel tired, I **read** / am reading or **watch** / am watching TV.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



تاريخ الورق

كتب التاريخ تخبرنا بأن الورق تم اختراعه في الصين منذ اكثر من 2000 سنة مضت, لكن المصريين القدماء صنعوا نوع من الورق من نبات البردي قبل هذا الوقت بكثير.

الورق في كل مكان

نحن نستخدم الورق في الكثير من الاشياء بحيث لا نستطيع ان نتخيل العالم بدون الورق, هل تقرأ عائلتك المجلات والصحف والكتب؟

نحن نستخدم الصناديق, المناديل الورقية, والاكياس الورقية والكثير من الاشياء الورقية كل يوم, الورق في كل مكان.

من ماذا يصنع الورق؟

معظم الورق مصنوع من الخشب, لكن هناك مواد اخرى يمكن استخدامها لصناعة الورق, من الممكن صناعة الورق من القطن, القش, قصب السكر, او حتى من البنجر.

الاعتناء بالاشجار

انه من المهم ان نحافظ على الاشجار عن طريق اعادة تدوير الورق, الكثير من المنتجات الورقية التي نستخدمها اليوم مصنوعة بنسبة كبيرة من الورق المعاد تدويره

تمرين (A) ص32 من كتاب النشاط, (القطعة الاستيعابية الثانية/ تأتي في السؤال الثاني/ اسئلتها للحفظ) **مهمة جدا**

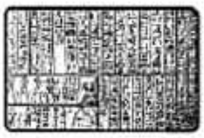
(A) Listen and read.

When you open a book do you think about how paper is made?



The history of paper

History books tell us that paper was invented in China more than 2,000 years ago, but the Ancient Egyptians made a type of paper from papyrus plants a long time before this.



Paper is everywhere



We use paper for so many things that we can't think about a world without it.

Does your family read newspapers, magazines and books?

We use boxes, paper towels, paper bags and many more paper things every day. In the classroom, we write on paper every day. Paper is everywhere!

What is paper made from?

Most paper is made from wood, but there are other materials that can be used. Paper can be made from cotton, grass, straw, sugar cane, or even from beets.



Beets growing on a farm

Looking after trees



It is important that we conserve trees by recycling paper. Many of the paper products we use today are made with a large percentage (%) of recycled paper.

(B) Read and write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. **T**
2. The first paper was made in China. **F**
3. The Ancient Egyptians didn't know how to make paper. **F**
4. Only three things are made from paper. **F**
5. I am using paper now. **T**
6. Paper can be made from many different things. **T**
7. *Conserve* means to look after. **T**
8. We can't use old paper to make new paper. **F**

تمرين (B) ص33 من كتاب النشاط/ اسئلة القطعة **للحفظ**
(اجب بصح او خطأ)



نشاط سماعي للاطلاع

▶ (32) Listen to the rhyme and match with the pictures.

1 When you want to make a toy out of wood ...
What do you need? You need something hard.
So, a hammer is good.

Think about your materials carefully.
Think about all the properties.

2 Metal, paper, rubber and wood.
Leather, glass, cotton and wool.

Think about your materials carefully.
Think about all the properties.

3 Metal is hard and wool is soft.

4 You don't make a pillow out of glass.

5 You don't make windows out of wood.
Because you can't see out as you should!

6 You don't wear paper clothes in the rain.
Because you will catch cold and be in pain.

7 You don't wear summer shoes in the snow,
Your toes will freeze hard, don't you know!

8 You don't wear a warm scarf in the sun.
Wear a light T-shirt and you'll have fun.

Think about your materials carefully.
Think about all the properties.



Ⓒ Read and circle the correct word in each sentence.

1. I have (to / too / two) uncles and three aunts.
2. He wants (to / too / two) buy a computer.
3. This denim jacket is (to / too / two) small for me.
4. The blue scarf is made of cotton and / but it is very soft.
5. There was rice and fish for lunch, and / but there weren't any vegetables.
6. My dad likes cheese, and / but my mother doesn't.
7. First, we'll go to children's fashion and / but then we'll go to the play area.
8. My aunt made this / that cake for us.
9. This / That is my grandma's famous chocolate cake.
10. These / Those are the balloons I bought at Fun City.
11. He was too small to hold these / those big balloons.

تمرين (B) ص35 من كتاب النشاط وزاري مهم جدا
تم شرح موضوع الكلمات المتشابهة (to/ too/ two) فى ص28 من هذه الملزمة

اختبر نفسك بنموذج الاسئلة

Grade: 6th | In the name of Allah, the most Gracious the most merciful | AL Primary school
Date: /
A Monthly Examination in English

Q1/A - Read the passage, then write (True) or (false) for the sentences. (5 Only) (5 M)

Wood comes from trees. Some house are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too. Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. Cotton comes from a planet. The English word "cotton" comes from Arabic word "kutun". Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. Today most leather comes from cows. Wool is a very warm and cool material too. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

1-The word "cotton" comes from the Arabic word "kutun". 2-Paper is usually made from cotton.
3-All furniture is made from wood. 4-Wool comes from sheep, goats and even rabbits.
5-Rubber comes from a tree. 6-Most leather comes from cows.

B – Answer with (True) or (False) (5 Only) (5M)

1-The Ancient Egyptians didn't know how to make paper.
2- Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. 3-Only three things are made from paper.
4- I am using paper now. 5-The first paper was made in China.
6-Conserve means to look after.

Q2 / A – Choose the correct answer between the brackets : (5 only) (10M)

1-jeans (are made of / is made of) denim. 2- I often (work / am working) for many hours.
3- The blue scarf is made of cotton (but / and) it is very soft. 4-I have (two / too) Friends.
5-My father buys a (big black metal / big metal black) watch. 6-(These / This) shirts are too small

Q2 /B – Match the questions in list A with their answers in list B : (10M)

List A	List B
1-Whats the jug is made of?	a-I'd like a banana phone.
2-Can I help you?	b-It's made of glass.
3-Where's the play area?	c-Leather boots, please.
4-What phone would you like?	d-It's on the ground floor.
5-Do you want rain boots or leather ones?	e-Yes, please. I'm looking for some boots.

نموذج الاسئلة من اعداد الاستاذ كرار السلطاني

Q3-A/ Vocabulary: Complete the following by using suitable words. (5 M)

(Money, ground, papyrus, floor, plant)

1-The ancient Egyptian made paper from .... 2- children fashion is on the 1st ....
3-Some....... is made from cotton mixed with other materials. 4-A .... Comes from a seed.
5-Oil comes from the...........

B-Choose the correct word between the brackets. (5 only) (5 M)

1-T.Shirt is made of (wool/ cotton) 2-Bands are made of (wood/ rubber)
3-A spoon is made of (wood / rubber) 4-A saucepan is made of (glass / metal)
5-A pot is made from (clay / leather) 6-sweater is made of (wool/ denim)

Q4 / A – Fill in the blanks with the missing words or letters . (5 only) (5M)

1-long x short, thick x ------- 2-plain, colorful ; cheap -------
3-towel, cotton ; keys -------- 4-This, these ; that ------
5-I am, I'm ; she is ------- 6-read, reading ; cook--------

B – Re-write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks (5 M)

does rubber comes from a tree

Q5 / Writing : Write about yourself and your family (10M)

Good luck Teacher of English Karrar .M. Al-Sultani

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- الامراض (املاء ومعاني)
2- سنتعلم ايضا كيف نعبر عن مرض اصابنا او اصاب صديق لنا
3- سنتعرف على بعض الكلمات الشاذة في الجمع

Unit Three/ Lesson One

How are you today? *كيف حالك اليوم*

ملاحظات قواعدية/

1- للسؤال عن صحة شخص معين كما تعلمنا في السنوات السابقة نستخدم جملة (how are you?) والتي تعني كيف حالك؟ وتعرفنا سابقا ان الاجابة عن هذا السؤال يكون ب (I'm fine thank you) والتي تعني اني بحال جيد شكرا لك, اما في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيف نجيب عن هذا السؤال اذا كنا مرضى. والاجابة تكون (I don't feel well) والتي تعني اني لست بحال جيد.

2- ولدينا هنا سؤال اخر وهو (what's the matter?) والتي تعني ما الامر او ما خطبك, ويكون الاجابة عنه اما بـ:
- (المرض + I have) والتي تعني اني لدي + المرض, كأن يكون لدي صداع او الم معدة ...الخ
- او (I feel sick) والتي تعني اني اشعر بالمرض.

الاسئلة اعلاه تأتي في السؤال الثاني الفرع الثاني, (سؤال وصل) حيث يأتي السؤال في جهة والجواب عنه في الجهة الاخرى ويجب على التلميذ ان يوصل الاجابة المناسبة للسؤال المناسب

What's the matter?

Look, listen and say.

1  Broken arm

2  cough

3  Headache

4  Temperature

5  Toothache

6  Stomachache

7  Sore throat

8  Feel sick

9  Cold

10  Rash

Vocabulary

المفردات للحفظ/ املاء ومعاني

What's the matter? →	ما الامر
broken arm →	ذراع مكسور
headache →	الم رأس
toothache →	الم اسنان
temperature →	ارتفاع درجة الحرارة
cough →	سعال
cold →	برودة
sore throat →	الم بلعوم
stomach ache →	الم معدة
rash →	طفح جلدي
feel sick →	يشعر بالمرض



التعبير عن الامراض

نستخدم (has/ have) للتعبير عن اصابة شخص او مجموعة اشخاص بمرض معين

-نستخدم (has) اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) او ما يعوض عنها مثل:

Ex/ he has a cough. Ex/ Muna has a rash.

اما اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I) فنستخدم (have) مثل:

Ex/ Ali and Muna have a temperature.
Ex/ I have a headache.

مثال وزاري

Ex/ your friend _____ a rash. (have/ has)
Ex. They ______ a temperature. (have/ has)

تمرين (D) ص37 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل

D Write sentences. Use **He has ... / She has ...**

How do they feel?

1

He has a cold.

2

She has a toothache.

3

He has a headache

4

He has a stomachache

5

He has a temperature

6

She has a rash

7

He has a cough

8

She has an earache

9

She has a sore throat

10

he has a broken arm

C 35 Listen to how we say and spell these words.

knee	thumb	tooth / teeth	foot / feet
silent 'k'	silent 'b'	irregular plural	irregular plural

ملاحظة مهمة جدا عن تمرين C/ تعودنا في السنوات السابقة ان نجمع الاسماء بإضافة (s) الجمع اليه فمثلا (book كتاب) تجمع باضافة (s) فتصبح (books كتب) وهكذا مع الكثير من الاسماء, اما في هذه الملاحظة فنذكر بعض الكلمات الشاذة التي لا تجمع باضافة (s) وانما بتغيير الكلمة كلها وهذه الكلمات هي:

Foot رجل → feet ارجل
tooth سن → teeth اسنان

هاتان الكلمتان للحفظ (املاء)

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- عبارات النصائح (حفظ معاني)

2- اختيار عبارة النصيحة المناسبة لكل مرض

3- تكوين نصيحة لصديق

Unit Three/ Lesson Two

You should... عليك ان



▶ Look at the pictures and match them to the phrase



go to bed	3	eat lots of fruit	6
take some medicine	1	take a tablet	5
wear warm clothes	4	go to a doctor	7
drink something hot	2		

اولا: عبارات النصائح

هنالك مجموعة من عبارات النصائح في هذا الدرس للحفظ (معاني) حيث يجب على التلميذ معرفة كل عبارة من هذه العبارات تناسب اي مرض من الامراض, كما يجب معرفة كل فعل منها والاسم المناسب له كما في الجدول ادناه:

الفعل/ الاسم المناسب له

go to a doctor → الذهاب الى الطبيب
go to bed → الذهاب الى النوم
take a tablet → اخذ قرص الدواء
take some medicine → اخذ بعض الادوية
eat lots of fruit → اكل الكثير من الفواكه
drink something hot → شرب شيء حار
wear warm clothes → ارتداء ملابس دافئة

اعطاء النصائح(Advice)

لإعطاء نصيحة لشخص مريض نستخدم الاسلوب التالي:

You (should/ shouldn't)+ عبارة النصيحة المناسبة للمرض

Ex/ Your friend has a headache. (advice)
- you should go to bed.

Ex/ you have a broken arm, you______ (should/ shouldn't) go to a doctor.
- Should

الامراض وعبارات النصائح المناسبة لكل مرض

المرض		المعنى		النصيحة المناسبة
temperature	→	الذهاب الى النوم	→	1- go to bed
rash	→	اخذ بعض الادوية	→	2- take some medicine
cold	→	ارتدي ملابس دافئة	→	3- wear warm clothes
cough	→	اشرب شيء حار	→	4- drink something hot
stomachache	→	كل الكثير من الفواكه	→	5- eat lots of fruit
headache	→	اخذ حبوب	→	6- take a tablet
broken arm	→	الذهاب الى الطبيب	→	7- go to a doctor

تمرين (A) ص38 من كتاب النشاط/ وصل الافعال بالعبارات المناسبة/ مهم جدا

(A) Read and match the sentences.

You should +	1. go	something hot.	3
	2. wear	a tablet.	5
	3. drink	to bed.	1
	4. go	lots of fruit.	6
	5. take	warm clothes.	2
	6. eat	to a doctor.	4

تمرين (B) ص38 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الكلمات/سؤال املاء مهم جدا

(C) Complete these words.

1. heada_ch_e
2. stoma_ch_
3. _th_roat
4. cou_gh_
5. ra_sh_
6. too_th_ache

تمرين (E) ص39 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل النصائح/ مهم

(E) Read and complete the advice for coughs and colds.

What do you do when you have a cough and a cold? Here are some ideas from around the world.



In China, people often use ginger root to help stop colds. Ginger is an 1 **old** medicine used for more than 2,000 years. If you have a cold, try ginger 2 **tea**. You can add lemon or orange.



In Japan, people add 3 **onions** to hot water with ginger and honey. The onions will help clear your nose and the honey helps your sore 4 **throat**.



Hot tea with honey and 5 **lemon** is a favourite drink for colds in many countries. In Spain, many 6 **people** also add garlic to stop the cough.



In Russia, some people make a hot 7 **drink** with egg and honey mixed with butter and milk. This is good for coughs. Drink it before you go to 8 **bed** and you will feel better in the morning.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- اعطاء نصائح للأصدقاء
2- استخدام عبارات نصائح جديدة
3- الضمائر الانعكاسية

Unit Three/ Lesson Three
Helping friends... مساعدة الاصدقاء

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Vocabulary

eat →	يأكل	be →	يكون
drink →	يشرب	work →	يعمل
plaster→	لاصق	take →	يأخذ
dentist →	طبيب اسنان		
finger →	اصبع	tired →	تعبان
cut →	يجرح	get →	يحصل
look →	ينظر	burnt →	يحرق
leg →	ساق	touch →	يلمس
stand →	يقف	buy →	يشتري

ضع النصيحة المناسبة/ **الجمل مهمة**

- I have a stomach ache. You **Shouldn't eat** so much cake. (eat / drink)
- She cut her finger. She **Should put** a plaster or a bandage on it. (put / wear)
- I have a toothache. You **Should go** to a dentist. (go / look)
- I think my leg is broken. You **Shouldn't stand** on it. (stand / go)
- He doesn't feel well. He has a cough, a cold and his throat is sore. He **Shouldn't be** at school. (be / work)
- My feet are hurting. Your shoes are too small. You **Should buy** some bigger ones. (take / buy)
- They are always tired at school. They **Should get** more sleep. (get / do)
- It is so hot and he feels sick. He **Should drink** more water. (drink / like)
- My little brother burnt himself. He **Shouldn't touch** hot saucepans. (touch / have)

تمرين (A)ص40 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الافعال المناسبة **مهم جدا**

Ⓐ Write the verbs.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

is/are drink feel wear break do burn eat put

1. is/are too small/big
2. **put** a plaster on the cut
3. **eat** too many sweets
4. **break** your arm
5. **wear** a thick sweater
6. **feel** sick
7. **burn** yourself
8. **drink** enough water
9. **go** to the dentist

اقرأ الايميل/ ثم طابق العبارات لعمل جملة مفيدة

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

▶ Read the email from a friend.

To: ______________ (write your name here)
Subject: A bad day

Hi. I had a bad day yesterday. I went to the park with my team to practise playing volleyball. It was a hot day and we played for five hours. I only had a cup of tea for breakfast. In my backpack, I had a big bag of sweets and a small tin of cola. I was wearing my younger brother's trainers because mine were at school. I was also wearing my new woollen sweater because I like it so much.

At first, I had a headache, but I didn't stop playing. Then I got very hot, but I didn't stop. Then my feet started to hurt. Then I felt very bad and I felt dizzy. This is a picture of how I felt!

My friends carried me home. My mum and dad gave me water to drink and put me to bed with a cold towel on my head. My mum made me some soup. I feel better now, but yesterday was a bad day.

Ahmad

▶ Help your friend. Match the phrases to make complete sentences. Look carefully at the words in colour.

1	You should eat	so you should lie down.	10
2	You shouldn't wear	enough water.	5
3	You should have	so you should cool down under a tree.	9
4	You shouldn't play	shoes that are too small.	7
5	You should drink	enough breakfast.	1
6	You shouldn't only eat	enough breaks.	3
7	You shouldn't wear	so you should rest.	8
8	You have a headache	sweets.	6
9	You feel hot	for too many hours.	4
10	You feel dizzy	clothes that are too thick.	2



تمرين (B) ص40 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل العبارات من تمرين A **مهم جدا**

(B) Use the phrases from activity A in sentences.

1. My feet hurt because these trainers are too small.
2. You shouldn't Eat too many sweets
3. If you cut your finger, you should put plaster on it
4. You should go to the hospital if you Feel sick
5. When it's cold, you should Wear warm clothes
6. These shoes are size 42, they are too small
7. I had too much chocolate and now I Have stomachache
8. Don't touch that hot saucepan – you will Burn yourself
9. When the weather is hot, you should always Drink enough water
10. She has a toothache, she should Go to dentist

LOOK

When the subject and the object in a sentence are the same, we use a pronoun+self (or pronoun+selves).



I see my+self in the mirror.

✗ You can't say: I see me. ✔ You say: I see myself.
✗ You can't say: He cut him. ✔ You say: He cut himself.

(C) Listen and say the words.

Singular:	myself	yourself	himself / herself / itself
Plural:	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

الضمائر الانعكاسية

تستخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية للتعبير عن الفعل المنعكس من وعلى الشخص, يتم ذلك باضافة (self) للضمائر التي تعبر عن المفرد و (selves) للضمائر التي تعبر عن الجمع وكما في الجدول التالي:

I →	انا	myself →	نفسي
she →	هي	herself →	نفسها
he →	هو	himself →	نفسه
you →	انت او انتم	yourself/ yourselves →	نفسك او انفسكم
it →	لغير العاقل	itself →	نفسها او نفسه لغير العاقل
they	هم	→ themselves	انفسهم
we	نحن	→ ourselves	انفسنا

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (D) ص41 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل باستخدام احد الضمائر الانعكاسية/ **مهم جدا**

(D) Complete the sentences with pronoun+self OR pronoun+selves.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1. I cut myself with a sharp knife.
2. They taught themselves to cook.
3. You have a cold. You should look after yourself.
4. We enjoyed ourselves at the park.
5. He fell off his bike and hurt himself.
6. My sister likes to look at herself in the mirror.
7. My cat saw itself in the mirror.

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- خطوات الاتصال بالأنترنت
2- عبارات استخدام الانترنت
3- كتابة ايميل لصديق مريض.

Unit Three/ Lesson Four

Using the Internet… استخدام الانترنت

خطوات الاتصال بالانترنت

Let's get started

You can access the internet using:

- ✔ a computer
- ✔ a smartphone
- ✔ a tablet



Now let's learn some internet words



- First, you need to go online to find the website you want. So, search on the web (www.).



- You will see http:// or better https://. Key in the address you want.



- Then press login or press enter on your keyboard.



- Now the webpage will come up on your screen.



- You can navigate. It's easy, just scroll up or scroll down.



- When you find what you want to read or see, click on it using the mouse or the touchscreen.

افعال وعبارات وزارية مهمة جدا للحفظ

go online	→	يتصل بالأنترنت
access	→	يدخل
search	→	يبحث
key in	→	يُدخل
press	→	يضغط
come up	→	تظهر
navigate	→	يتصفح
scroll up	→	يدور للاعلى
scroll down	→	يدور للاسفل
click on	→	ينقر على
smartphone	→	جهاز ذكي
website	→	صفحة الويب
the web	→	الويب
an address	→	عنوان
login	→	تسجيل دخول
enter	→	ادخال
keyboard	→	لوحة المفاتيح
screen	→	شاشة
mouse	→	فأر التصفح
touchscreen	→	شاشة لمسية



تمرين (A) ص42 من كتاب النشاط/ وصل الايقونات بما تعنيه/ **مهم جدا**

Ⓐ Read. Match the icons with what they mean.

scroll up/ down icons	Search means 'look for' something. 2
search icon	Smartphones and some computers and laptops have touchscreens. You don't need a mouse with a touchscreen. 5
click icon	The internet connects millions of computers. The web (the *world wide web* or just www) is how you access information using the internet. 4
internet icon	Click is a short sound. On computers, click means choose something you want to see or do. 3
touchscreen icons	Scroll means move: you can go up or down to see what you want. 1

تمرين (B) ص42 / وصل الافعال بما يناسبها من العبارات/ **مهم جدا**

Ⓑ Match a verb from Column **A** with a noun phrase from Column **B**.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Column A	Column B
1. go online	enter on your keyboard 4
2. search	the webpage by scrolling up or down 5
3. key in	the web 2
4. press	to find a website 1
5. navigate	using your mouse 6
6. click	the address you want 3

تمرين (C) ص43 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ عن كيفية كتابة الايميل(خطوات كتابة الايميل)/ مهم جدا

Ⓒ Read about how to write an email. Write your own email to a friend.

هنا تكتب اسم الصديق الذي تريد ان ترسل له الرسالة

To: your friend's email address ______

Subject: what you are writing about هنا تكتب العنوان

How are you? ______

Starting: Always start your email with 'Hi + name' or 'Dear + name'.

Hi Basim / Dear Basim ابدا رسالتك بـdear / hi واسم صديقك

1st paragraph: This is where you tell your friend or family what you want to say.

How are you today? My brother said you didn't feel well yesterday because you had a cold. I hope you are feeling better today. Did you go to school?

هنا تخبر صديقك بما تريد قوله

2nd paragraph: To talk about something new you should start another paragraph.

At school in my class we looked at using the internet and learnt how to go online. It was very interesting. We also looked at how to write an email. My teacher said that we should write an email for homework, so this is my homework.

هنا تتكلم عن موضوع اخر

Finishing: At the end of your email you can write 'Best wishes' and your name.

Best wishes, Wisam بالختام تكتب best wishes واسمك

انشاء الوحدة الثانية / **للحفظ وزاري مهم جدا**

Q/ write an E-mail to a friend.

To: Mr.Taha

Subject : How is your health ?

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Dear Taha How are you today ? My brother said you didn't feel Well yesterday because you had a headache. you should take a tablet and get some rest, I hope you Are feeling better today.

At school in my class we looked at using the internet And learnt how to go online. It was very interesting. I hope you get better soon.

Best wishes.

Basim.



Unit Three/ Lesson Five

Going Online ... الاتصال الانترنت

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- نتمرن على استخدام عبارات الانترنت من خلال المحادثتين

2- استخدامات **(the)** مع الاشياء الوحيدة في العالم والانهار.

محادثة شفوية للطلاع

Listen and read.

Helping my grandparents

My grandparents are old now. They both wear glasses and can't see small writing very well. I am going to help them to use a computer.

On the internet, my grandpa can find ideas to help with coughs and colds, and my grandma can find lots of new recipes for cakes and biscuits.

Read and complete the conversations.

a website | click on | the mouse | key in | search | an address | scroll | online

Conversation 1

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

First, you need to go online to find a website you want.

OK. How do I do that?

So Grandpa, let's search for a website about coughs and colds.

OK. What do I write?

We can key in an address, for example: https://www.coughsandcolds, or we can just key in 'coughs and colds' and click on search.

OK. I'm keying in 'coughs and colds'.

Look. Now we can see lots of websites about this.

That's fantastic! Let's click on this one.

That's right, Grandpa. Click on the title with ________.

This looks interesting.

Conversation 2

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

First, let's go online to find the website you want.

OK. How do I do that?

So Grandma, let's search for a website about making cakes.

OK. What do I write?

We can key in an address example: https://www.homecakes, or we can just key in 'home cakes' and click on search.

OK. I'm keying in 'home cakes'.

Look. Now we can see lots of websites.

scroll up or down to find a website that you like.

That's fantastic! Let's click on this one.

That's right, Grandma. Click on the title with the mouse.

This looks interesting.

LOOK

the internet | the web | BUT | a website | an address

We say 'the internet' and 'the web' because there is only one.
You know other words that are like this:
the Sun / the Moon / the world (= our world)
Rivers have *the*: the Euphrates / the Tigris

انظر

تستخدم الـ(the) مع الاشياء الفريدة في العالم والتي لا يوجد لها مثيل, مثل:

The sun/ the moon/ the pyramids/ the web/ the internet...

وكذلك مع اسماء الانهار مثل:

The Euphrates/ the Tigris / the Amazon/ the Mississippi

تمرين (A) ص44 من كتاب النشاط/ اشر الاخطار ثم اكتب الكلمات الصحيحة في تمرين (b)

(A) There is a mistake in one word in each sentence. Underline the mistakes.

1. The interworld connects millions of computers everywhere.
2. First, you go onweb to find what you want.
3. Then you search for a webplace that you are interested in.
4. You can key out an address if you know it.
5. When you want to see more about something on your screen, just clock on it.
6. I want to search for information about making cakes. Here's an interesting dress https://www.homecakes.
7. Now, school up and down to see more webpages.
8. Using your house or touchscreen to find what you want is called *navigating*.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

(B) Write the correct words.

1. internet 2. click online 3. webpage 4. Ken in
5. Click on 6. address 7. scroll 8. mouse



تمرين (B) ص45 من كتاب النشاط/ استمع واقرأ/ ثم املا الفراغات من الكلمات الموجودة في تمرين D / سؤال مفردات مهم

(C) Listen and read.

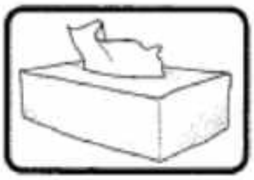
Colds and coughs can make you feel very unwell.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



When you have a cold or a cough, you can feel 1 **hot** or cold. Your temperature can be high. You can have a 2 **headache** and have a sore 3 **throat**. Sometimes, you feel tired and do not feel like eating. You will probably have a runny 4 **nose** too.

Colds are not made better by medicine. Your body will stop the cold and the cough by itself. The best thing to do is rest or go to 5 **bed**. Remember to drink lots of 6 **water** or hot drinks like tea with honey and lemon. You should sneeze into a tissue to stop other people getting your cold.



اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

(D) Read 'Coughs and colds' again and write the missing words.

bed | nose | throat | water | hot | headache



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1قطعة ست طرق للبقاء امنا على الانترنت
2- نحفظ عبارات الانترنت (افعال وما يناسبها من الاسماء)
3- الفرق بين النصائح والالزام (الاوامر)
4- نحفظ بعض المعاكسات الجيدة (املاء ومعاني).

Unit Three/ Lesson Six

Stay Safe Online ... ابق امنا على الانترنت

Listen and read.



6 ways to stay safe online

1. Be nice to people online.
2. Be careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).
3. Keep your personal information safe.
4. Keep your passwords safe. (You should use letters, capital letters, numbers and symbols.)
5. Never meet a person that you only know online.
6. If you find something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

قطعة مرئية مهمة جدا

6 طرق للبقاء امنا على الانترنت

1- كن لطيفا مع الناس في الانترنت

2- كن حذرا بما تنشره (صور, افكار)

3- حافظ على معلوماتك الشخصية

4- ابق رمز المرور امنا (استخدم الاحرف الكبيرة والارقام والرموز)

5- لا تقابل شخص تعرفه فقط عن طريق الانترنت.

6- اذا صادفك شي لا يعجبك على الانترنت اخبر والديك او معلمك

تمرين للاطلاع



Have fun online and learn more English.

1. There are 'word search games'. For example, find the animal names.
2. There are 'memory games' where you match pictures or pictures and words.
3. There are word games about different topics you are interested in: fruit, animals, clothes, ways of travelling and places around the world. There are lots more, too.
4. There are stories to listen to. This is a good way to learn new words.
5. There are songs and rhymes to listen to and to sing.

There are lots more fun games online, but always remember the 6 ways to stay safe.

تمرين (A) ص46من كتاب النشاط اكتب الافعال الناقصة مهم جدا/
تمرين وزاري للحفظ

(A) Write the missing verbs.

1. __Be__ nice to people online.
2. __Keep__ your passwords safe.
3. __Be__ careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).
4. Never __meet__ a person that you only know online.
5. __keep__ your personal information safe.
6. If you __find__ something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

(B) Did you use these verbs in activity A?

be | be | keep | keep | meet | find

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

الفرق بين (should/ must)

نستخدم ال(should) لأعطاء نصائح دون الزام, بمعنى انك مخير ان تلتزم بالنصيحة ام لا. مثل

Ex/ you have a headache you should go to bed.

وتعني انك لديك وجع راس يجب ان تخلد الى النوم, وهي ليست الزامية, اي انك مخير ان تلتزم بالنصيحة ام لا.
وتستخدم عادة بين الاصدقاء والاخوة الخ..

في حين نستخدم (must) لإعطاء اوامر او قوانين, وتكون اكثر الزاما, وتستخدم عند وجود مثل (sign) او مع الامور الخطيرة كالأمور المتعلقة بمخاطر الانترنت التي وضحناها في بداية هذا الرس كما في الجملة الاتية:

Ex/ look at the sign, it says we **mustn't** use the smartphones.

Ex. You ____ keep your password safe. (**must**/ should.

LOOK

should/shouldn't
We use these words to say what is the best thing to do (give **advice**).
• You **should** be nice to people online.

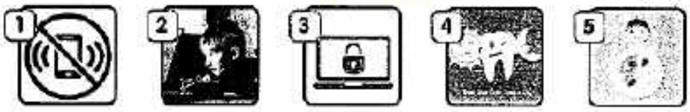
must/mustn't
We use these words to make a **rule**.
• You **must** keep your password safe.



تمرين (C) ص 47 من كتاب النشاط / اكمل الجمل/ **مهم جدا**

C Match a sentence and a picture. Complete the sentences with **must/mustn't** or **should/shouldn't**.

1. I **Mustn't** forget to clean my teeth in the morning and in the evening. ☐
2. I **must** keep my password safe. ☐
3. My dad said I **Shouldn't** play games for too long. ☐
4. We **should** eat healthy food. ☐
5. Look at this sign. It says we **Mustn't** use our smartphones. ☐



تمرين (D) ص 47 من كتاب النشاط / اختر الصفة المناسبة لإكمال الجمل/**معاكسات مهمة جدا للحفظ املاء ومعاني**

D Circle the correct adjective and complete the sentences.

1. easy hard — This Maths task is **hard**.
$(11x - 5)2 - (10x-1)2 - (3x - 20)(7x + 10) = 12$
2. interesting boring — There are many **interesting** websites where you can learn about lots of things.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

3. nice bad — Be careful, because there are lots of **bad** websites.
4. friendly unfriendly — My grandparents are very **friendly** people and always try to help everyone.
5. helpful unhelpful — This website is very **unhelpful**. It doesn't tell you how to make a cake.
6. safe unsafe — It is **unsafe** to put your personal information online.



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- نجيب على اسئلة القطعة السابقة (ست طرق للبقاء امنا على الانترنت) 2- نتدرب على استخدام (should/ must)
3- نتعرف على قطعة باسم ونحل اسئلتها.

Unit Three/ Lesson Seven

Check my Understanding ... تفحص فهمي

اسئلة القطعة (6 طرق للبقاء امنا على الانترنت) وزاري مهم جدا

Read '6 ways to stay safe online' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

	Yes	No
1 You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.		✔
2 This is a good password *'Password123'*.		✔
3 If you don't like something online, tell an adult.	✔	
4 You must never meet people that you only know online.	✔	
5 You should never keep your personal information safe.		✔
6 It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.	✔	

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة/ تمرين مهم جدا

Circle the correct word.

1 I have a headache. I must / should lie down and rest.
2 You mustn't / must have a secret password for your email.
3 When the weather is hot, you should / must drink enough water.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

4 My mum said I shouldn't / mustn't wear my new shoes in the rain.
5 You shouldn't / mustn't meet a person that you only know online.
6 He has a broken arm. He must / should go to the hospital.
7 You have a cold and a cough. You mustn't / shouldn't go to school.
8 She cut her finger with a knife. She should / must put a plaster on it.

تمرين A ص41 من كتاب النشاط, (القطعة الاستيعابية الثالثة/ تأتي في السؤال الثاني/ اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

My family's new laptop by Basim



Yesterday, I went to the mall with my family to look for a new computer.

My dad said that we should buy a laptop because it is easy to carry. It shouldn't be too big or heavy.

My dad and mum can use the laptop for work or at home. Hiba and I can use it in our bedrooms for homework. We can search for information when we have a school project.



Mum says that we can email our friends and family, but we must have safe passwords. We should remember the password but we shouldn't write it down, and we must share information and photos with friends and family only.



We looked at lots of laptops. Some were too big and some were too small. A lot of laptops were too expensive. It took a long time to choose the best one for our family.



Our laptop is silver with black keys. It has a mouse and a webcam – that's a web camera. It can connect to the internet. It can play music and we can send messages.

لابتوب عائلتي الجديد (بواسطة باسم)

ذهبت البارحة الى مركز التسوق مع عائلتي, لأبحث عن حاسوب جديد.

ابي قال يجب علينا ان نشتري لابتوب لأنه سهل الحمل ولا يجب ان يكون كبيرا او ثقيل.

يستطيع ابي وامي ان يستخدمون اللابتوب للعمل في البيت, انا وهبا نستخدمه في غرف النوم الخاصة بنا من اجل الواجب البيتي, نستطيع ان نبحث عن معلومات عندما يكون لدينا مشروع مدرسي.

تقول امي اننا نستطيع ان نراسل اصدقائنا والعائلة, لكن يجب ان يكون لدينا رمز مرور, ويجب ان نتذكر رمز المرور ولا نكتبه تحت الحاسوب, يجب ان ننشر المعلومات والصور مع الاصدقاء والعائلة فقط.

بحثنا عن الكثير من الحواسيب, بعضها كان كبيرا, والبعض الاخر كان صغير, الكثير من الحواسيب كانت غالية, استغرقنا وقت طويل لاختيار افضل لابتوب لعائلتنا.

حاسوبنا فضي مع مفاتيح سودا, ويوجد معه فأر تصفح وكاميرا, يمكن ربط هذه الكاميرا بالانترنت, وكذلك يمكن تشغيل الموسيقى وارسال الرسائل.

تمرين (B) ص49 من كتاب النشاط (**وزاري مهم جدا للحفظ**)

B Read and write **T** for true and **F** for false.

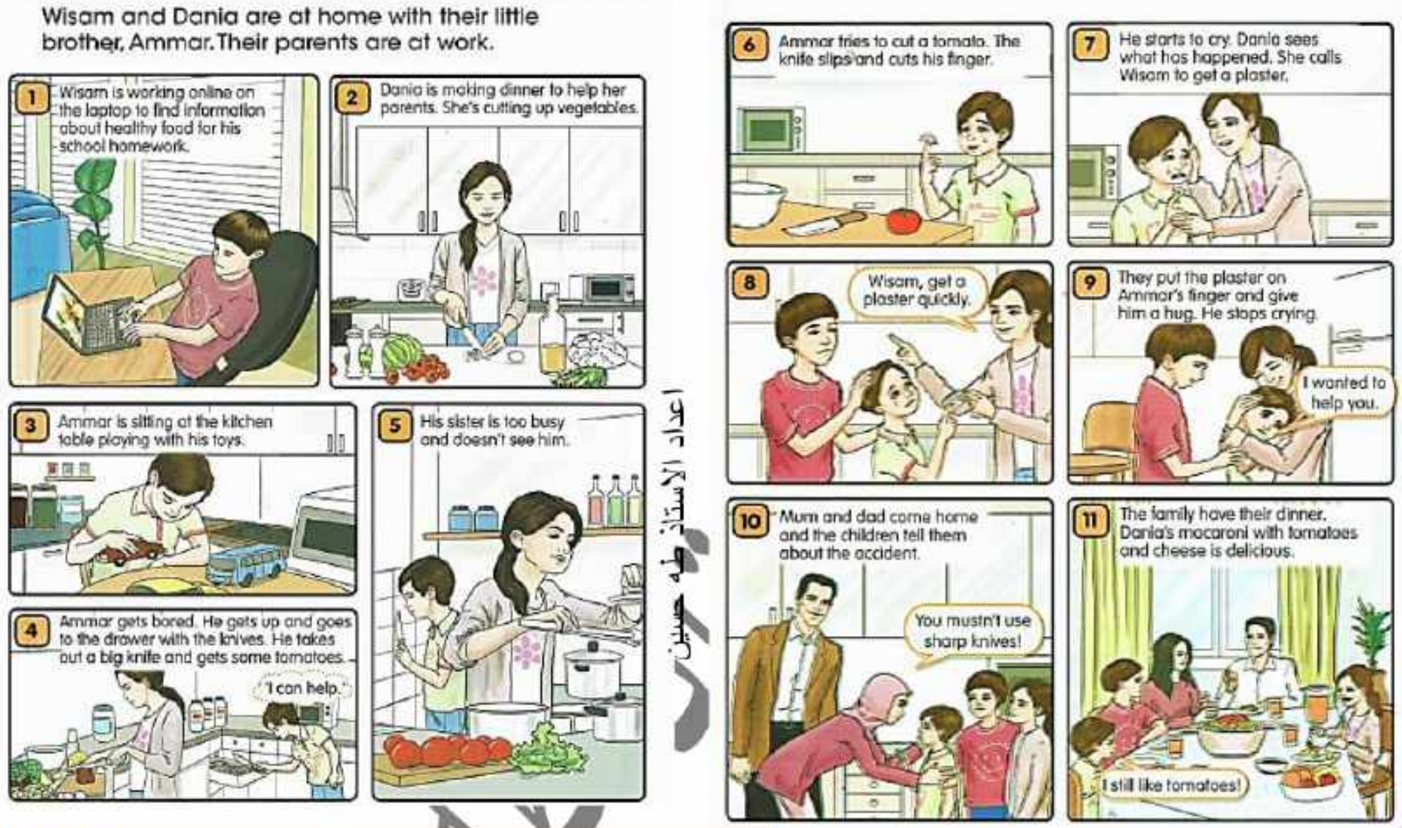
1. Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop. (F)
2. Mum thinks that heavy laptops are the best because they're strong. (F)
3. The family can use the laptop in different rooms. (T)
4. It's a good idea to write your password down and keep it safe. (F)
5. The children can share photos with their family. (T)
6. All the laptops were too expensive. (F)
7. Basim's family looked at lots of laptops. (T)
8. The laptop they bought is black with silver keys. (F)



Unit Three/ Lesson Eight
Looking after Ammar ... الاعتناء بعمار

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- نتعرف على قصة عمار
2- نراجع بعض مفردات استخدام الانترنت.

القصة للاطلاع



تمرين (D) ص51 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ اللغز واجب. **مهم**

(D) Read the puzzles. Do you know the answers?

	Questions	My answers	My friend's answers
1	Complete the sentence: The **internet** connects millions of computers around the world.		اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين
2	Before you can find a website, you must go **go online**.		
3	What does this icon mean?	**search**	
4	What do you use a mouse for?	**Scrolling up and down**	
5	Which is correct: *click on* or *click with*?	**Both are correct**	
6	Do you need a mouse with a touchscreen?	**no**	
7	Complete the sentence: You can scroll _____ or _____.	**Up/ down**	

Grade: 6th | In the name of Allah, the most Gracious the most merciful | AL Primary school
Date: /

A Monthly Examination in English

Q1/ A - Read the passage then answer the questions by (True) or (False) :(5 only) (5M)

There are six ways to stay safe online. Be nice to people online. Be careful about what you share (pictures – thoughts). Keep your personal information safe. Keep your password safe (you should use capital letters, numbers and symbols). Never meet a person that you only know online. If you find something you don't like on line, tell your parents or your teacher.

1-You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.
2-This is a good password "password 123"
3-If you don't like something online, tell an adult.
4- You must never meet people that you only know online.
5-You should never keep your personal information safe.
6-It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.

B – Text – book: Answer with (True) or (False) (Choose) (5M)

1-Mum thinks that the heavy laptops are the best because they're strong.
2-The laptop they bought is black with silver keys.
3-It's good idea to write your password down and keep it safe.
4-The family can use the laptop in different rooms.
5-The children can share photos with their family.
6-Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop.

نموذج الاسئلة من اعداد
الاستاذ كرار السلطاني

Q2 / A – Choose the correct answer between the brackets : (10M)

1-I have a stomach ache. You (should / shouldn't) eat much cake. 2-she (have / has) a toothache.
3- they taught (ourselves / themselves) to cook.
4-(an / the) internet connects millions of computers around the world.
5-my cat saw (himself / itself) in the mirror.

Q2 /B — Match the two halves of the sentences : (5 only) (10 M)

A	B
1-My leg is broken	a-so you should lie down.
2-Hello, how are you?	b-you shouldn't stand on it.
3-My feet hurt me because of these trainers	c-I don't feel well. I have a flu.
4-if you cut your finger	d-are too small.
5-you feel dizzy	e-you will burn yourself.
6-Don't touch the hot saucepan	f-you should put a plaster on the cut.

Q3/ Vocabulary: Complete the following by using suitable words. (10 M)

(unhelpful, down , unsafe, ginger ,search , dentist)

1-It is --------- to put your personal information online.
2-This website is very ---------. It doesn't tell you how to make a cake.
3- --------- is an old medicine used for more than 2,000 years
4-She has a toothache, she should go to the
5- you can scroll up or ---------
6- --------- means 'look for' something.

Q4 / A – Fill in the blanks with the missing words or letters . (5 only) (5M)

1-hand , hands ; foot , ------ 2-intreseting, boring, friendly x ------- 3-easy, hard; nice x --------
4-cou--,cough, ra--. ---------- 5-he, himself ; she , ------ . 6-does not, doesn't, is not ---------

B – Re-write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks (5 M) wisam and dania are at home

Q5 / Writing : Write an e-mail to a friend (10M)

Good luck **Teacher of English Karrar . Al-Sultani**



سنراجع في هذا الدرس:
1- جميع مواضيع الوحدات السابقة عن طريق هذه الاسئلة

Unit Four/ Lesson One
The Challenge ... التحدي

درس مراجعة شامل للوحدات الاربع الاولى/ **نماذج اسئلة شفوية**

Team A

1 How many cousins do you have? **I have two cousins** ☐
2 Where does a doctor work? **He works in a hospital** ☐
3 in on at My mother is a housewife. She works **at** home. ☐
4 I want to be a/an **a waiter** because I like meeting people. ☐
5 I don't feel well. I have a cough and a **a cold**. ☐
6 He cut his finger. He **should** **put** a plaster on it. ☐
7 What's a jug made of? It's made of **glass** ☐
8 thick **thin** / cheap **expensive** What are the opposite adjectives? ☐

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Team B

1 How many aunts do you have? **I have two aunts** ☐
2 Where does a waiter work? **He works in a restaurant** ☐
3 in on at My uncle is an engineer. He works **in** an oil refinery. ☐
4 I want to be a/an **an IT programmer** because I like using computers. ☐
5 I have a temperature. You should **go to bed** ☐
6 My sister has a stomach ache. She **Shouldn't** **eat** so much cake. ☐
7 What are rain boots made of? They're made of **rubber** ☐
8 soft **hard** / plain **colorful** What are the opposite adjectives? ☐

تمرين (A) ص52 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل

(A) Complete the sentences.

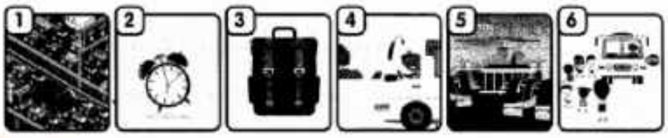
1. When I grow up, I want to be a teacher because I want to help young people to learn.
2. When I grow up, I want to be an engineer because **Because I want to design buildings**
3. What's **your dad's** job?
4. Where **does** a housewife **work**?
5. A bus driver **works on** the roads.
6. How many sisters **does** Basim **have**?
7. My mother has a brother. He is my **uncle**
8. My father has a sister. She is my **aunt**

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (B) ص52 من كتاب النشاط/ للاطلاع

(B) Read and write the number of the correct picture.

I am a bus driver ☐. I work on the roads. I drive the school bus. The roads in Baghdad are very busy. There are lots of cars, taxis, trucks and buses ☐. I usually drive lots of children to school in the morning and take them home in the afternoon ☐.
I wake up early ☐ and have my breakfast. Then I drive my big yellow bus from the bus station ☐. Sometimes, children leave their bags on the bus ☐. I put the bags in a safe place and give them back the next day.





Unit Four/ Lesson Two

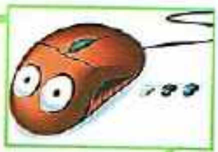
My progress ... تقدمي

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قطعة الماوس واسئلتها

(القطعة الاستيعابية الرابعة/ اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

Listen, read and write the answers to the questions.

A computer mouse



A computer mouse is not a real mouse, but it looks a bit like a real mouse and that's how it got its name. Computer mice are made from plastic. Most mice have two buttons – a left button and a right button. Some mice also have a wheel in the middle for scrolling up and down. Learning to use a mouse is important because it lets you do many things: navigate the internet, play games and control your computer or laptop. You must hold your mouse correctly. Here's a picture to help you.

You should:



- keep the mouse flat on the desk or table.
- place your hand over the bottom part of the mouse.
- put your thumb on the side of the mouse closest to the computer.
- put your index finger on the left button.
- put your middle finger on the right button.
- put your other fingers on the far side of the mouse.
- keep your wrist straight.

فأر الحاسوب

فأر الحاسوب هو ليس فأر حقيقي وانما هو يشبه قليلا الفأر الحقيقي, ومن هذا الشبه حصل على اسمه, فئران الحاسوب مصنوعة من البلاستيك, واغلبها لها زرين (زر ايسر/ زر ايمن) وبعضها يوجد فيها (عجلة) للتدوير للاعلى والاسفل. تعلم استخدام الفأر مهم لأنه يجعلك تفعل اشياء عديدة (كتصفح الانترنت/ لعب الالعاب/ التحكم بالحاسوب الخاص بك) يجب عليك ان تمسك بالفأر بشكل صحيح.

عليك ان...

ان تبقي الفأر على سطح منبسط على المنضدة او الطاولة.

- ضع يدك على جزء الازرار الخاص بالفأر.
- ضع ابهامك على جانب الفأر بشكل قريب من الحاسوب.
- ضع اصبع السبابة على الزر الايسر للفأر.
- ضع اصبعك الاوسط على الزر الايمن.
- ضع بقية اصابعك حول الفأر.
- ابق الرسغ الخاص بك مستقيما.

اسئلة القطعة الاستيعابية للحفظ **وزاري مهم جدا**

1. Why is it called a mouse?
   Because it looks like real mouse
2. How many buttons do most mice have?
   two buttons
3. What do you use the wheel for?
   For scrolling up and down
4. Which finger should you put on the left button?
   index
5. Where should you put your thumb?
   At the side of the mouse

تمرين (B) ص 53 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب صفات هذه الاشياء

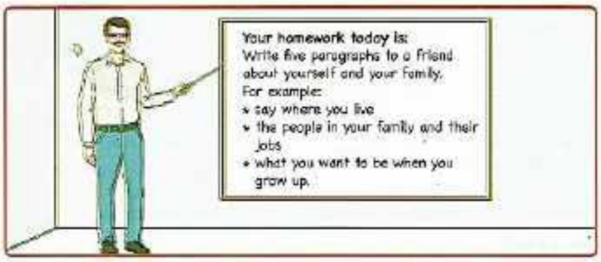
B Write an adjective for these things.

1. **leather** shoes
2. **woolen** scarf
3. **glass** bottle
4. **cotton** shirt
5. **plastic** toy
6. **denim** cap

Unit Four/ Lesson Three

My homework ... واجبي البيتي

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قطعة واجبي البيتي



This homework is about me and my 1 ________. My name is Wisam and I am 12. I live in Baghdad. I'm sure you know that Baghdad is the 2 ________ of Iraq.

I have a little brother and an older 3 ________. Their names are Ammar and Dania. Ammar is 6 and Dania is 13. We have 4 ________ cousins, Basim and Hiba. They are twins. They are our best friends. Do you have 5 ________ brothers and sisters?

My father works in an office. He's an IT 6 ________. He makes programs for new buildings. My mother is a nurse. She works in a big 7 ________ in Baghdad.

We are lucky because our grandma and 8 ________ live very near us. I love them very much and they look after 9 ________ when our parents are at work.

Tell me about your family and what you like doing. What do you 10 ________ to be when you grow up? I want to be a doctor because I want to help people when they are ill.

1. family
2. capital
3. sister
4. two
5. any
6. programmer
7. Hospital
8. grandpa
9. us
10. want

تمرين (A/B) ص 54 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ قصة الولد وصحح الاخطاء/ للاطلاع

Ⓐ Read a boy's story.



I went to mall yesterday, but I didn't feel well. I had a headache and a sore ear. I felt hot. My teacher said that I had a broken arm. She said that I should go shopping. She called my mum on her smartphone. My mum came to school and we drove home in the car. When we got home, my mum said that I should go to work. She made me a hot pizza with lemon, honey and ginger root. She gave me a carrot for my headache and a box of tissues because I was sneezing. I feel much ~~bigger~~ today.

Ⓑ Write the wrong words and put the correct words next to them.

wrong word	correct word
1. mall	school
2. Sore ear	Sore throat
3. broken arm	a temperature
4. shopping	home
5. work	bed
6. pizza	drink
7. carrot	tablet
8. bigger	better

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



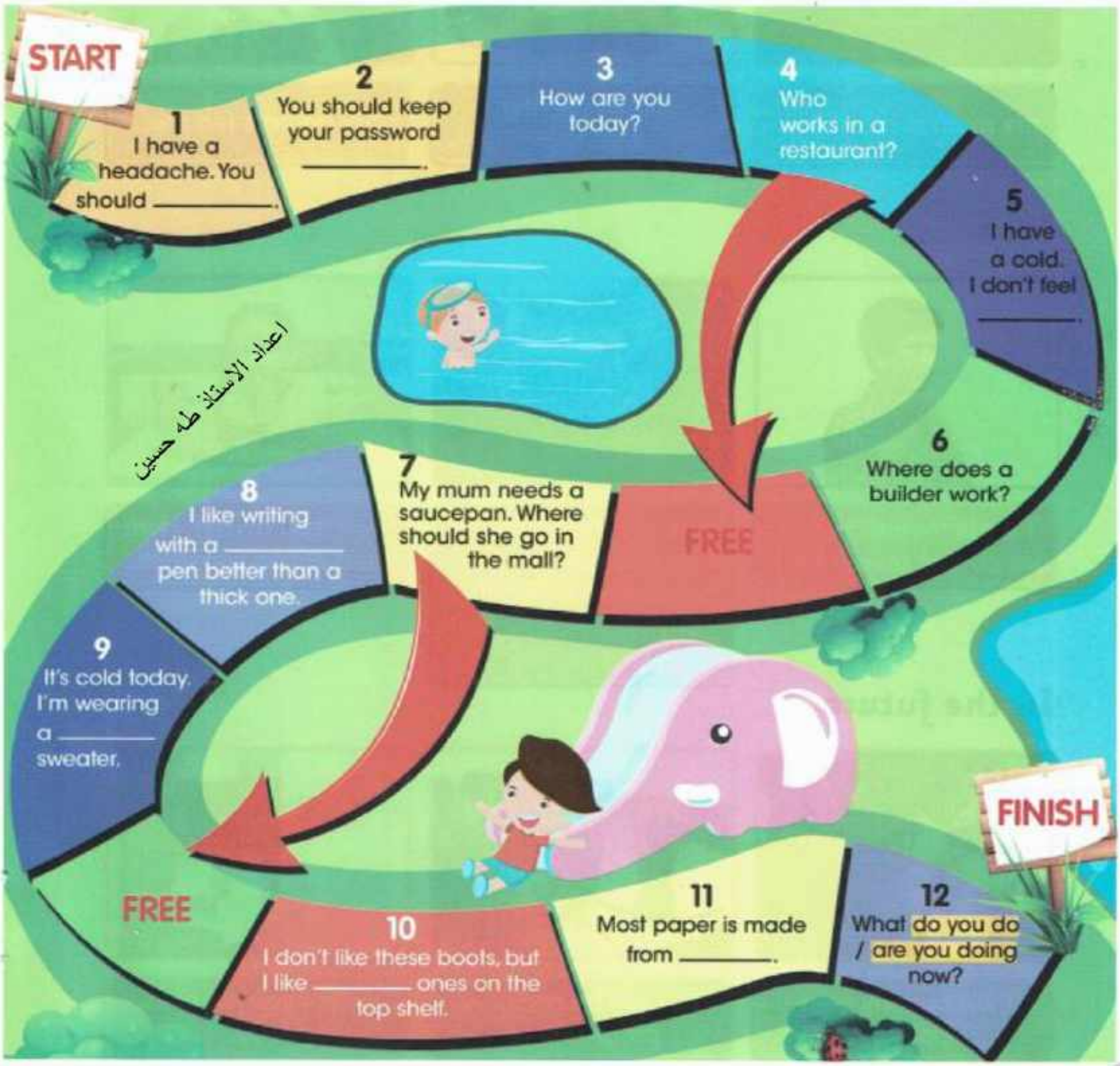
Unit Four/ Lesson Four

Let's play ... فلنلعب

سنراجع في هذا الدرس:

1- بعض المواضيع القواعدية من خلال هذه اللعبة

اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ **الاسئلة مهمة** في الامتحان الشفوي والتحريري



الاجوبة

1- take a tablet.
2- safe.
3- I'm fine thank you/ I don't feel well.
4- A waiter works in a restaurant.
5- well.
6- he works on a building site.
7- home cooking.
8- thin.
9- thick.
10- those.
11- wood.
12- are you doing.

اختبر نفسك



Al- primary school
6th grade
time 3 hours

Mid-year exam

Date :
first attempt

نموذج اسئلة نصف السنة

<u>Seen passage</u>/ Q1/ Read the following passage carefully: **(5M)**

My mum is a nurse and my dad works in an office. He's an IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings. My sister, Dania, and I go to school by bus. We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live very near to our house. So, my grandma takes our little brother to school
My dad drives to work and he takes our mum to the hospital first. They leave home at 6.45 because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office.
My dad works five days a week, but my mum only works three days a week. When she is not working in the hospital, she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs.

Now answer the following questions:

1- Who is a nurse?
2- How many days a week does Wisam's mother work?
3- What time does Dania leave home?
4- Where does Wisam's father work?
5- What time does Wisam's father leave home?

<u>Textbook Passages</u>/ B/ Do as required (Choose 5) **(5M)**

1- What time does the breakfast service start? (6.00/ 6.30)
2- Why is it called a mouse? (answer)
3- What is another word for the cook in the restaurant? (chef/ waiter)
4- Conserve means look after. (T/ F)
5- All the laptops were too expensive. (T/ F)
6- Which finger should you put on the left button? (answer)

<u>Grammar and functions</u> Q2/ A/ Do as required: **(Choose 10)** **(10M)**

1- ___________are very nice boots. (this/ these)
2- Wool comes from sheep goats and even rabbits. (question).
3- My father is a an engineer, he works ______ an oil refinery (in/ on)
4- I bought (metal/ big/ black). (re order)
5- When I grow up I want ________ a teacher. (be/ to be)
6- The TV is on, ________ we're not watching it. (and/ but)
7- This computer is _____ expensive. (to/ too)
8- Ali and Muna usually _____ at 7:00 . (get up/ gets up)
9- My dad said I __________ play games for too long. (mustn't/ shouldn't)
10-Your friend has a toothache. (advice)
11-My cat fell down and hurt______. (reflexive pronoun)
12-I ______________ for some comfortable shoes for work. (shop/ am shopping)



B/ Match the two halves of the sentences **(5M)**

1-Can I help you?	a-He works in a restaurant.
2-Where does a waiter work?	b-Yes, please. I'm looking for some boots.
3-What's your dad's job?	c-I don't feel well. I have a flu.
4-Hello, how are you?	d-She is 12 years old.
5-What's the jeans are made of?	e-He is a bus driver
6-How old is your sister?	f- They're made of denim.

Vocabulary / Q3/A/ Fill the blanks with the suitable words from the box: (Choose 5) **(5M)**

clay	IT and computing	Doctor	unsafe	Internet	search	unhelpful

1- ___________ connects millions of computers around the world.
2- This webpage is _________ it doesn't tell you how to make cake.
3- A __________ usually wears a white coat and use a stethoscope.
4- A pot is made of _____________.
5- It is ____________ to put your phone number online.
6- If you want to buy a smartphone you should go to the _________.

B/ Answer the questions with suitable jobs. **(Choose 5)** **(5 M)**

1. Who carries food and drink on a tray ? -------------
2. Who works in a school ? ------------
3. Where does a builder work ? ----------------
4. Who drives a tractor ? ----------------
5. Who wears a hard hat ? ------------
6. Who works at home ? ----------

Punctuation and spelling

Q4/ A/ punctuate the following sentence **(5M)**

(my brother hadi went to basra last thursday)

B/ Do as required: (choose 5) **(5M)**

1- hand → hands,	foot→ ________
2- hard → soft,	nice→ _________
3- father → dad	aunt→_______
4- boot → leather	jug→ ______
5- conserve = look after	look for=__________
6- do not → don't	must not→ _______

Writing /Q5/ Choose either A or B **(15M)**

A/ Write about yourself and your family.
B/ Write an E-mail to a friend.

YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR SUCCESS
BEST REGARDS



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- التمييز بين الماضي والمضارع والمستقبل
2- قطعة اختراع ممتع يحبه الجميع

Unit Five/ Lesson One
Past/ Present/ and Future... الماضي والمضارع والمستقبل



When I was younger / عندما كنت صغيرا

كنا قد تكلمنا سابقا عن موضوع المضارع البسيط, والذي نستخدمه للتعبير عن حدث يحصل بشكل متكرر ومستمر.
اما اليوم سيكون موضوعنا عن الماضي البسيط والمستقبل.

1- الماضي البسيط يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث حصل وانتهى في الماضي, كأن يكون البارحة او الاسبوع الفائت او السنة الماضية.... الخ

2- يمكن التعبير عن الماضي البسيط باستخدام القاعدة التالية:

Sub+ فعل ماضي+ تكملة

Ex/ my mum **dressed** me. Ex/ I **liked** playing with toys. Ex/ My parents **fed** me.

نلاحظ هنا ان الافعال (dressed/ liked/ fed) افعال ماضية منها ما هو قياسي بأضافة (ed) ومنها ما هو شاذ , اي لا يقبل ال(ed) وانما يتحول جذريا.

In the future/ في المستقبل

1- نستخدم المستقبل للتعبير عن احداث ستحصل غدا او الاسبوع القادم او السنة القادمة ... الخ

Ex/ in the future, I **will be** an English teacher.



2- يمكن التعبير عن المستقبل باستخدام القاعدة التالية:

Sub+ will+ فعل مجرد+ تكملة

Ex/ I **will buy** my own clothes. Ex/ I **will be** an IT programmer.
Ex/ I **will cook** my own. clothes.

افعال وصيغتها الماضية (للحفظ)

Is	→ was
are	→ were
go	→ went
feed	→ fed
eat	→ ate

امثلة وزارية

Ex/ when I was younger, my mum _______ me. (dress/ dressed/ will dress)
Ex/ in the future, computers _______ faster. (be)
Ex/ when I was younger I (play) with toys. (correct)

تمرين (B) ص57 من كتاب النشاط, (القطعة الاستيعابية الخامسة/ اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

(B) Read and choose the correct answers to the questions.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

A fun invention that everyone likes

In 1853, a man called George Crum, who was a chef in a restaurant in America, invented potato chips by chance. A difficult customer often sent his French fries back because they were too soft and not crispy.

Mr Crum had a clever idea. He sliced the potatoes so that they were very thin. Then he fried them in oil until they were crispy and crunchy. Then he put some salt on them. The customer was very happy with this new type of fried potato. That is how the invention happened, just by chance!

اختراعات ممتعة يحبها الجميع

في عام 1853 رجل يدعى جورج كرام والذي كان طاهيا في احدى مطاعم امريكا, اخترع رقائق البطاطا بالصدفة, حيث ارجع زبون مزعج البطاطس المقلية اليه لأنها كانت طرية وغير مقرمشة.

خطرت لدى السيد كرام فكرة ذكية, حيث قام بتقطيع البطاطس حتى اصبحت نحيفة, ثم قلاها بالدهن حتى اصبحت مقرمشة ومقددة, ثم وضع عليها بعض الملح. كان الزبون سعيدا جدا بهذا النوع الجديد من البطاطس المقلية, وهكذا حصل الاختراع بالصدفة.

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ مهمة جدا

1. What did George Crum invent?

a ✓ 

b 

c 

2. What did the customer want?
   a) soft fries ☐ b) hard fries ☐ c) crispy fries ✓

3. What did Mr Crum do first?
   a) He grated the potatoes. ☐ b) He baked the potatoes. ☐
   c) He sliced the potatoes thinly. ✓

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

4. How did Mr Crum cook his new invention?
   a) in oil ✓ b) in the oven ☐ c) in water ☐

5. Did the customer like the new invention?
   a) No, he didn't. ☐ b) Yes, he did. ✓ c) He added salt. ☐



Unit Five/ Lesson Two

The Past/ الماضي

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1قطعة الماضي (اختراعات الهاتف , السيارة, والحاسوب)
2- الاسماء التي تنتهي بالحروف (tion)
3- املاء بعض الكلمات الجديدة

قطعة مرئية مهمة جدا

Telephone

Many people helped to make this invention possible. In 1876, it was Mr Bell who made the first useful telephone. The telephone is a means of communication over distance.



Make your own telephone

An old telephone

الهاتف

الكثير من الناس ساعدوا على ان يكون هذا الاختراع ممكنا, في عام 1876, كان السيد بيل هو من اخترع اول هاتف مفيد, الهاتف هو وسيلة للتواصل عبر المسافات.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Cars

People disagree about who invented the car (or **automobile**), but we can probably say that the key inventor was Mr Benz. He made the first true automobile in 1885–1886.

Here is the first car. Do you think it looks like a bicycle?



السيارات

لم يتفق الناس على من اخترع السيارة, لكن يمكن القول ان مفتاح الاختراع كان السيد بينز, حيث صنع اول سيارة حقيقية عام 1885-1886, ها هي اول سيارة هل تبدو وكأنها دراجة هوائية؟

Computers

There have been inventions to help calculation (+, –, x, ÷) for thousands of years. In the 11th century, Al-Bairuni, a famous mathematician, made many important calculations.

Many others followed him, but it is Mr Babbage, an engineer, who today we call the 'father of the computer'. However, it was Mrs Lovelace, another mathematician, who saw that computers could do more than just calculate.



This computer was made in about 1985.

الحواسيب

كانت هناك اختراعات تساعد في العمليات الحسابية (+,-,X,) قبل الاف السنين, في القرن الحادي عشر, البيروني وهو عالم رياضيات كبير, صنع الكثير من العمليات الحسابية المهمة.

الكثير من الناس الاخرين اتبعوه, لكن السيد بابيج المهندس الذي يدعى اليوم ابو الحاسوب, ثم بعد ذلك كانت السيدة لوفليس وهي عالمة رياضيات اخرى والتي رأت ان الحواسيب يمكن ان تقوم باعمال اخرى غير الحساب.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

اسئلة القطعة **مهمة جدا**/ للحفظ

Read about the inventions on page 60 and tick (✔) Yes or No.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



	Yes	No
1 The invention of the first useful telephone came in 1867.		✔
2 The word automobile is another word for car.	✔	
3 The car was invented more than 150 years ago.		✔
4 The car was invented before the telephone.		✔
5 **5 + 8 – 3 = 10** is a calculation.	✔	

اكمل الجمل التالية/ للاطلاع

Complete the sentences using the words in the boxes.

1 Many people helped to invent the telephone.
the | invent | telephone

2 Mr Benz made the first car in 1885-1886
1885–1886 | first | the | car | in

3 Al-Bairuni was a mathematician who lived in the 11th century
the | century | in | 11th

4 A mathematician is a person Who makes calculations
calculations | makes | who

5 People often call Mr Babbage the father of computer
of | father | the | computer | the

كلمات **مهمة للحفظ**

Possible → ممكن	automobile= car→ سيارة	navigation→ تصفح
invent →يخترع	calculation→ حساب	description→وصف
invention→ اختراع	communication→ تواصل	instruction→ تعليمات
inventor→ مخترع	conversation → محادثة	information→ معلومات

تمرين (A/B/C) اقرأ الكلمات واستمع لها, ثم اكمل الجمل باستخدامها

Ⓐ Look and read the words.

invention communication conversation calculation

information navigation description instruction

What do all these words end in? ____________

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



Ⓑ All these words are nouns. Can you say these words? Say them to **yourself**. Listen and repeat.

Ⓒ Complete the sentences using some of the nouns from activity A.

1. Our teacher asked us to write a description of something made of cotton.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

2. I think the computer is the most important invention
3. Speaking to a person is the fastest form of communication
4. I wrote some instructions for my grandpa about how to go online.
5. For our Maths homework we have 20 calculations

صحح الكلمات التالية/ **املاء مهم جدا**

Ⓔ Correct the spelling mistakes. Look at page 60 of the Pupil's Book and check your answers.

1. posible possible
2. telephon telephone
3. inventer inventor
4. peeple people
5. centuri century
6. inportant important

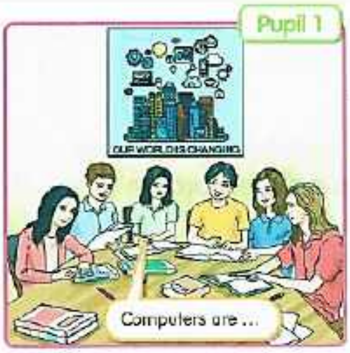
اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1-التحولات في المعيشة في الوقت الحاضر وكيفية التعبير عنها
2- استخدام صفات المقارنة بعد عبارة (getting)
3- بعض المرادفات والمعاكسات الجديدة

Unit Five/ Lesson Three
Living now/ المعيشة الان

استمع الى التلاميذ يتحدثون عن المعيشة الان









ملاحظات قواعدية

اذا رأينا في الجملة (is getting/ are getting) نضع بعدها صفة مقارنة. كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex/ our lives are getting **better**.

Ex/ computers are getting **more intelligent.**

وسيتم شرح كيفية تحويل الصفات الى المقارنة بالتفصيل في موضع اخر من هذه الملزمة ان شاء الله.

امثلة وزارية

Ex/ buildings are getting ______. (safe)
Ex/ everything is getting ______. (hard/ harder)

تمرين (A) ص60 من كتاب النشاط/ كلمات ومعانيها مهمة/ تأتي على شكل اسقاط

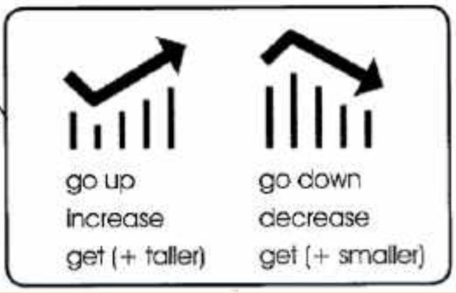
Ⓐ Look at these words and listen to their meanings.

Word	Type of word	Meaning
population	noun	All the people in a town, a country, the world
price(s)	noun	The money you pay for something
height	noun	How tall a person or thing is
number	noun	A word or a sign used to count, measure and label something

كلمات مهمة للحفظ (معاني)

Prices →	اسعار
safer→	اكثر امانا
number→	عدد
information→	معلومات
healthier→	اكثر صحية
smaller →	اصغر
temperature→	درجة الحرارة

مرادفات ومعاكسات **مهمة جدا**



تمرين E ص61 / **سؤال مفردات مهم جدا**

prices | safer | number | information | healthier | smaller | temperature

1. His __________ is going up. He should go to bed. **temperature**
2. The supermarket ad says food _**prices**___ are going down this week.
3. New buildings are always getting**safer**______
4. Smartphones are getting _**smaller**_
5. The **number**__ of pupils in the school is increasing.
6. It is getting easier to find**information**because of the internet.
7. We are **healthier**__ because we are decreasing sugar in our food.



Unit Five/ Lesson Four

Our 21st century/ قرننا الحادي والعشرين

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1-التنبؤ عن ما سيكون عليه العالم
2- التعبير عن التنبؤ باستخدام (will/ will not)

للاطلاع



1. Robots will do all the work. We will always be on holiday.





2. There will be robot engineers, robot teachers and robot waiters. We won't go to school. We will study at home.





3. There will be cars with no drivers. These will be driverless cars. We will sit in our cars, but we will eat, read, play games, sleep and the cars will drive.





4. We will use our smartphones for money.





5. Computers will do everything. We will control our houses with computers.



▶ What do you think about what Hiba and Wisam said? Tick (✔).

	I think this will happen in the future.	I don't think this will happen in the future.
1	☐	☐
2	☐	☐
3	☐	☐
4	☐	☐
5	☐	☐

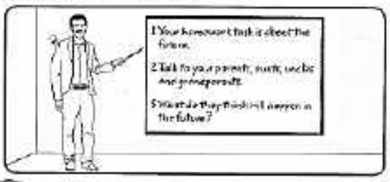
▶ Tell your partner what you think will happen in the future.





تمرين (A/B) ص 62 – 63 من كتاب النشاط/ تمرين للاطلاع/ اقرأ واجب باسم البيتي, ثم اكمل الجمل في تمرين (B)

Ⓐ Read Basim's homework.





My mum and dad think that our lives will be better in the future. they think that computers will be more intelligent. They say that computers will help people communicate.
My father is an engineer. He thinks that buildings will be safer. He says that driverless cars will be safer too. He also thinks that cars will be cleaner.
My mother is a teacher. She thinks that computers will help pupils because they will access information easily. She doesn't think that there will be robot teachers. She says that pupils won't study at home.
My grandfather is learning how to use a computer. He is excited because computers will help him find information. He thinks that our world will be easier for young people than when he was young.
I agree that our world will be better. People will be healthier because of new medicines. Young people will learn more than their parents. We will make our planet cleaner and better. We won't let robots do everything!

Ⓑ Don't look at activity A. Use these words to write sentences.

better easier safer more intelligent cleaner healthier

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Remember
Remember to use capital letters and full stops.

1. our lives will / won't be
Our lives will be better
2. computers will / won't be
Computers will be more intelligent
3. buildings will / won't be
Buildings will be safer
4. cars will / won't be
Cars will be safer
5. our world will / won't be
Our world will be easier
6. people will / won't be
People will be healthier



Unit Five/ Lesson Five

Space/ الفضاء

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1-كواكب المجموعة الشمسية (املاء ومعاني)

2- تكوين صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

3- تكوين جميل باستخدام صفات المقارنة والتفضيل.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Listen and read.

Our solar system مجموعتنا الشمسية

There are eight planets in our solar system. They all move around our home star. We call this star the Sun.

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and it is the smallest planet in our solar system. The next planet is Venus. It is about the same size as our planet Earth. Venus is the hottest planet with temperatures of 400°C.

The third planet is Earth. It is 150,000,000 km from the Sun. Earth is a special planet because it is the only one that we know has water and life (humans, animals and plants). It is often called the 'blue planet' because there is lots of water.



A drawing of a robot on Mars

Mars is smaller than both Earth and Venus. Scientists have sent robots to Mars to take pictures and to bring back soil and rocks.

The other four planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Jupiter is the biggest planet. It is 2.5 times bigger than all the other planets put together!

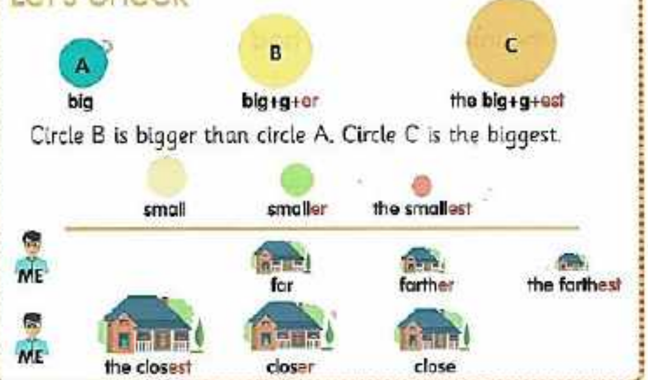
Vocabulary

مفردات مهمة للحفظ

Solar system →	المجموعة الشمسية
Planet →	كوكب
star →	نجم
sun →	شمس
mercury →	عطارد
Venus →	الزهرة
earth →	الارض
mars →	المريخ
Jupiter →	المشتري
Saturn→	زحل
Uranus→	اورانوس
Neptune→	نبتون
scientists→	علماء

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Let's check



اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

ملاحظات قواعدية

Comparative & superlative /المقارنة والتفضيل

1- يستخدم موضوع المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين او مجموعتين, ويمكن تحويل الصفة الى مقارنة باتباع الاتي:

- اذا كانت الصفة من مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف (er) في نهاية الصفة. مثل:

Ex/ tall → tall**er**, short→ short**er**

✓ اذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تتحول الى (i) ونضيف (er) مثل

Ex/ heavy → heav**ier** happy → Happ**ier**

✓ اما اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع, عندها نضيف (more) قبل الصفة. مثل:

Ex/ beautiful → more beautiful/ Intelligent → more intelligent / expensive→ more expensive

2- يستخدم موضوع المفاضلة لتفضيل شخص على مجموعة اشخاص او شيء على مجموعة اشياء... ويمكن تحويل الصفة الى صيغة المفاضلة باتباع الاتي:

✓ اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف (est) مثل

Ex/ tall → tall**est**, short→ short**est** cheap→ cheap**est**



اذا انتهت بحرف (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (est) مثل

Ex/ heavy → heav**iest** happy → Happ**iest**

اذا كانت الصفة من اكثر من مقطع صوتي نضيف (most) قبل الصفة مثل:

Ex/ beautiful → more beautiful/ Intelligent → more intelligent / expensive→ more expensive

تمرين (A) ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الحرف الاول من الكوكب/ **مهم جدا** سؤال املاء

Ⓐ Write the first letter for each planet.

Mars	Earth	Saturn
Jupiter	Neptune	Venus
Uranus	Mercury	

تمرين (B) ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب بصح او خطا للجمل الاتية / شفوي

Ⓒ Look at the picture of our solar system on page 66 in the Pupil's Book. Write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. There are two Suns. (F)
2. There are eight planets. (T)
3. The biggest planet is Saturn. (F)
4. The smallest planets are Mercury and Mars. (T)
5. Venus is closest to the Sun. (T)
6. Neptune is the farthest from the Sun. (F)
7. Our planet, Earth, is often called the 'blue planet' because there is lots of water. (T)
8. Mars is often called the 'red planet' because it looks red in the sky. (T)
9. There are two planets that start with **n**. (F)

اجب على الاسئلة

Answer the questions.



1. Which rain boots are smaller, the pink ones or the blue ones?
The pink ones are smaller.
2. Which cake is the farthest from you?
The pink cake is the farthest
3. Is the yellow vegetable closer to you than the green one?
No, it isn't
4. Which is the biggest bag?
The silver bag is the biggest
5. Which bag is the closest to you?
The green bag is the closest

Ⓓ Listen, look and say.





Unit Five/ Lesson Six
My Magazine (space travel) /مجلتي (رحلة فضائية)

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1-قطعة رحلة فضائية
2- استخدامات (in) مع الزمن.



Vocabulary

مفر دات مهمة للحفظ

Landed →	هبط
times →	مرات
scientists →	علماء
science →	علم
technology →	تقنية
spaceships →	سفن فضائية

(A) Answer the questions about yourself.

1. Would you like to be a space traveller?
-Yes I would
2. Which planet would you visit?
-mars
3. Write two things that you would take with you.
Camera and food

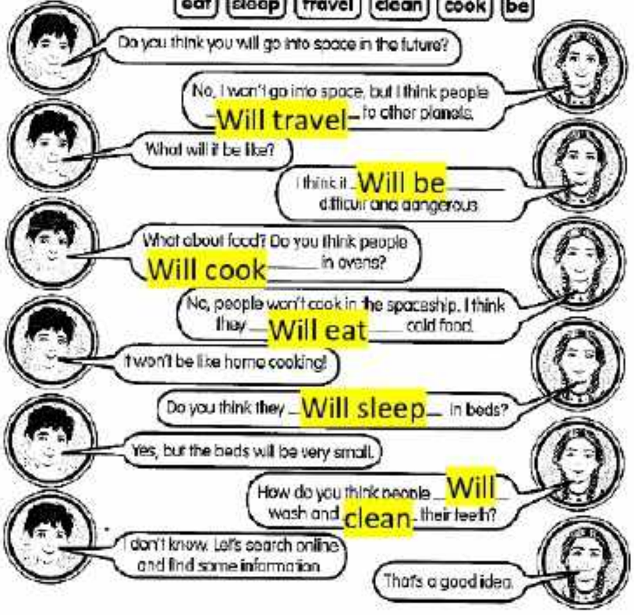




تمرين (B) ص66 من كتاب النشاط اكتب الافعال مع استخدام (will/ will not)

(B) Listen and read. Write the verbs with *will/won't* + verb.

eat | sleep | travel | clean | cook | be



ملاحظات قواعدية مهمة

1- نستخدم (in) مع الاشهر والسنين

January/ February/ march/ April/ May/ June/ July/ august/ September/ October/ November/ December. 1990......

2- نستخدم (on) مع الايام

Sunday/ Monday/ Tuesday/ Wednesday/ Thursday/ Friday/ Saturday.

3- نستخدم (at) مع الساعات والعطل والمناسبات

At 7:00 o'clock/ at Eid/ at weekend....

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. We went to Paris ___ January. (in/ at)
Ex. The last world cup was ___ 2018. (on/ in)
Ex. I visited mu aunt ____ Sunday. (in/ on).
Ex. We had a picnic ___ weekend. (in/ at)

Unit Five/ Lesson Seven
Check my Understanding/ تفحص فهمي

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1-نحل اسئلة القطعة المرئية (رحلة فضائية)
2- نميز بين بعض الكلمات المتشابهة الجديدة.

▶ Read 'Space travel' again and tick (✓) Yes or No.

	Yes	No
1 Humans have walked on the Moon.	✓	
2 Mars is farther from the Earth than the Moon.	✓	
3 It will probably take 9 years to travel to Mars.		✓
4 Scientists think that there is water on Mars.	✓	
5 Spaceships will be faster in 2050.	✓	
6 Uranus is the farthest planet from the Sun.		✓

اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام (will/ will not)

▶ What do you think? Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't** and the verb.

1 [will be / won't be] I think in 2050, there Will be robot teachers in schools.
2 [will do / won't do] I think in 2050, robots Will do all the cooking and cleaning.
3 [will be / won't be] I think in 2050, there Will be driverless cars.
4 [will use / won't use] I think in 2050, we Will use our smartphones for money.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين A ص 68/ اكتب الكلمات التي داخل المربعات بالترتيب الصحيح

Ⓐ Write the words in the squares in the correct order.

1. In 2050, I think [will] [there] [be] robot nurses in hospitals.
there won't be
2. By 2025, I think [be] [there] [won't] driverless cars everywhere.
there will be
3. There [won't] [be] humans living on Mars for a long time.
won't be
4. In the future, most people [do] [will] all their shopping online.
will do
5. In the future, prices [increase] [will].
will increase
6. Computers [be] [will] better and faster than now.
will be

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

سؤال اسقاط **مهم جدا**

▶ Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

dangerous humans months star times planet farthest spaceships

1 In the future, I think human will go to Mars.
2 The quickest travel time to Mars will take about nine months
3 By 2050, technology will be better and we will have spaceships that go faster.
4 Space travel is very difficult and dangerous
5 Humans have landed on the Moon six times
6 The farthest planets are Uranus and Neptune.
7 The home star in our solar system is called the Sun.
8 Earth is a special planet because it has water and life.

ملاحظات قواعدية

1- will تعنى (سوف) وتستخدم للتعبير عن احداث من المتوقع حدوثها مستقبلا مثل:

Ex/ I think **there will be** robot teachers in the future.

2- will not- وتعني (سوف لن) وتستخدم للتعبير عن احداث غير متوقع حدوثها مثل:

Ex/ I think there will not be human builder.



تمرين (B) ص 68 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل للصفات التالية(الكلمات للحفظ املاء ومعاني)

B Write the comparatives and superlatives of the adjectives. Look at page 65 to check your answers.

adjective	comparative	superlative
thick / soft	thicker/ softer	thickest/ softest
large / late	larger/ later	largest/ latest
happy / tidy	Happier/ tidier	Happiest/ tidiest

تمرين (C) ص 68 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الصفات من تمرين (B) (سؤال مفردات مهم)

C Complete the sentences with a comparative from activity B.

1. Now that I'm 12, I can go to bed __later__ than when I was 6.
2. My sister's bedroom is __tidier__ than mine because she doesn't put her things on the floor.
3. A woollen scarf is __thicker__ than a cotton one.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (D) ص 69 من كتاب النشاط/ المفردات للحفظ معاني

D Listen and say these words. What's the problem?

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



1. son	sun		
2. father	farther		
3. it's	its		
4. you're	your		
5. they're	there	their	

مفردات مهمة للحفظ

Sun →	شمس
son →	ابن
father →	اب
farther →	ابعد
there →	هناك

تمرين (E) ص 69 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم مفردات من تمرين (D) لاكمال الجمل التالية (سؤال مفردات مهم جدا)

E Use the words from activity D to complete the sentences.

1. __there__ is only mum at home now. Where are the children? __They're__ at school now and __their__ dad is at work.
2. My __father__ is an engineer. Neptune is __farther__ away from us than Mars.
3. My parents have a __son__ and a daughter. Mercury is the closest planet to the __sun__.
4. __You're__ not feeling very well because __your__ temperature is going up.
5. __It's__ a good school and __Its__ pupils work very hard.



Unit Five/ Lesson Eight

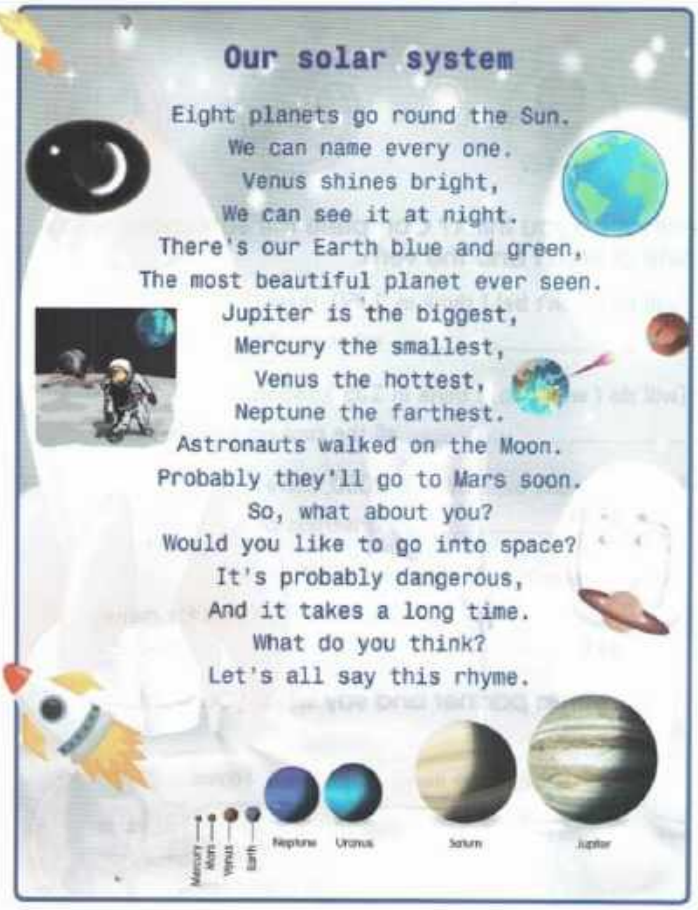
Let's sing/ فلنغني

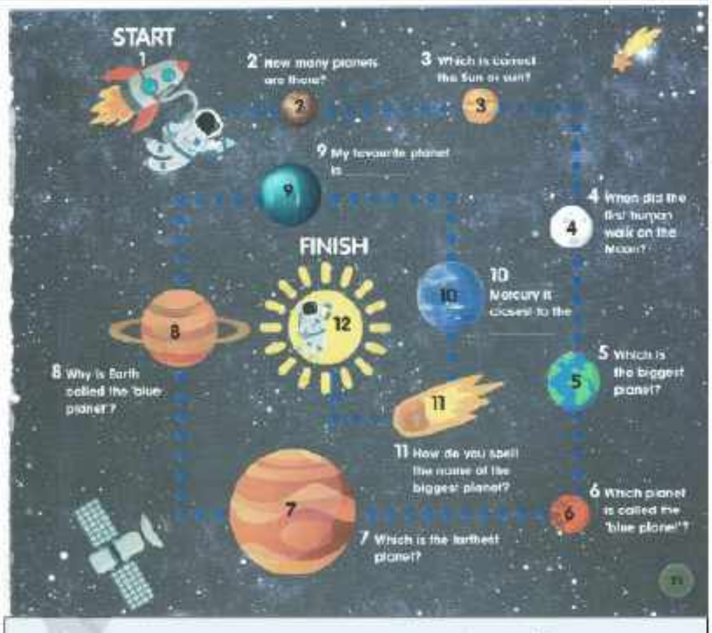
سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1-نقرأ عن مجموعتنا الشمسية

2-نراجع الفرق بين (to/ too/ two) و نميز بين بعض الكلمات المتشابهة الجديدة.

مجموعتنا الشمسية/ للاطلاع





مفردات مهمة للحفظ (من تمرين C)

Here →	هنا
hear→	يسمع
won →	ربح
by →	بواسطة
buy →	يشتري

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (E) ص71 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل باستخدام كلمات من تمرين (C) **(تمرين مفردات مهم جدا)**

Ⓔ Use the words from activity C to complete the sentences.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1. We live **here**_____, opposite the park. There are lots of birds in the park. Listen carefully and you can **hear**____ them singing.
2. I have **one**_____ brother. He's very good at sports. He **won**_____ a race at school yesterday.
3. It is better **to**_____ eat healthy food and not to eat **too**_____ much sugar. Don't put more than **two**_____ spoons of sugar in your tea.
4. **by**_____ 2050, I think we will probably **buy**_____ everything on the internet.

Grade: 6th　　In the name of Allah, the most Gracious the most merciful　　AL Primary school

Date: /

A Monthly Examination in English

Q1/ A - Read the passage then answer the questions by (True) or (False) :(5 only)　(5M)

Many people helped to make the invention of the telephone possible, in 1876, it was Mr Bell who made the first useful telephone. The telephone is a means of communication over distance.
people disagree about who invented the car (or automobile) but we can probably say that the key inventor was Mr. Benz, he made the first true automobile in 1885-1886.
computers have been inventions to help calculations (+, --, X,) for thousands of years, in the 11th century, Al-Bairuni, a famous mathematician made many important calculations. Many other followed him. But it is Mr. Babbage an engineer who today we call " the father of computer". However it was Mrs. Lovelace another mathematician who saw the computer could do more than just calculate.

1- The invention of the first useful telephone came in 1867.
2- the word "automobile" is another word for "car".
3- the car was invented more than 150 years ago.
4- the car was invented before the telephone.
5- 5+8_3=10 is a calculation.

B – Text – book: Answer the following questions from your textbook passages:　(5M)

1- What did George Crum invent?
2- what did the customer want? (soft fries/ hard fries/ crispy fries)
3- What did Mr. Crum do first? (he grated the potato/ he baked the potato/ he sliced the potato thinly)
4- how did Mr. Crum cook his invention? (in oil/ in the oven/ in water)
5- Did the customer like the new invention? (no he didn't/ yes, he did/ he added salt)

Grammar & function/ Q2 / A – Choose the correct answer between the brackets :　(10M)

1- which is the (bigger/ biggest) bag?　2- I (will pass/ pass) the exam tomorrow.
3- Buildings are getting (high/ higher).　4- we went to Basra (in/ on) Sunday.
5- When I was younger, my mum dressed (I/ me).

Q2 /B -- Match the two halves of the sentences : (5 only)　(10 M)

1- In the future, I think...　a. they are changing our lives.
3- computers are very important,　b., the internet is very fast and we can find information easily.
4- everything is getting faster　c. because it has water and we can live in.
5- the earth is a special planet,　d. I liked playing with my toys.
2- when I was a child,　e. robots will do everything.

Vocabulary: Q3/Complete the following by using suitable words.　(5 only)　(10 M)

(temperature/ planets/ number/ safer/ dangerous/ population)

1- The ______ of pupils in school is increasing.　2- His ____ is going up, he should go to bed.
3- The ____ of the world is increasing all the time.　4- There are eight ____ in our solar system.
5- space travel is very difficult and _____.　6- flying by plane will be ____ in the future.

Spelling and punctuation/ Q4 / A – Fill in the blanks with the missing letters . (5 only)　(10M)

1- __ranus　2- __ercury　3- __upetir　4- __enus　5- __eptune　6- __aturn

B – Re-write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks (5 M) me and dania are at school

Q5/ write an E-mail to a friend.　(10M)

Best wishes　　**English teacher/ Mr. Taha**



Unit Six/ Lesson One

let's cook/ فلنطبخ

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- افعال الطبخ للحفظ (املاء ومعاني)
2- مطابقة الافعال بالأسماء المناسبة لها
3- معرفة ادوات المطبخ المناسبة لكل فعل من افعال الطبخ

Listen, look and say.

1  bake
2  grate
3 

spread
4  wash
5  add
6  slice

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7  mix
8  peel

مفردات مهمة جدا/ للحفظ معنى واملاء

Vocabulary

add → يضيف
spread → ينشر
grate → يبرش
peel → يقشر
bake → يخبز
mix → يخلط
wash → يغسل
slice → يقطع

onion → بصل
tomato → طماطة
carrot → جزر
cheese → جبن
orange → برتقال
potato → بطاطة
oil → زيت
pepper → توابل
flatbread → خبز
pizza → بيزا
fruit → فواكه
vegetables → خضروات

وصل الافعال بالعبارات المناسبة/ تمرين مهم جدا

Match a verb to a phrase.

1	spread	the onions and tomatoes	5
2	peel	some oil	3
3	add	everything together	8
4	wash	in the oven	7
5	slice	the butter on the bread	1
6	grate	the onions and the potatoes	2
7	bake	the vegetables	4
8	mix	the cheese	6

الجدول ادناه للحفظ

Verb الفعل	noun الاسم	device الاداة
add	oil/ pepper	____
spread	butter	knife
grate	cheese/..	grater
peel	potato/..	knife
bake	bread/..	oven
mix	tomato and potato	spoon
wash	vegetables	____
slice	onion	knife

تمرين (A) ص72 من كتاب النشاط (وزاري مهم جدا) وصل

Ⓐ Match the verb with a device.

1	You slice	with a grater.	3
2	You peel	in an oven.	5
3	You grate	with a spoon.	4
4	You mix	with a knife.	1
5	You bake	with your hands or with a knife.	2
6	You spread	with a knife.	6



تمرين (B) ص72 من كتاب النشاط **(وزاري مهم جدا)** اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

B Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1. ________ the tomatoes into thin circles.
   (Slice) Grate Eat
2. ________ the cake for 45 minutes in the oven.
   Mix Cut (Bake)
3. ________ the potatoes and throw away the skins.
   Grate (Peel) Make
4. ________ the honey on the bread with a knife.
   Wash Bake (Spread)
5. ________ the cheese before you put it on the macaroni.
   (Grate) Spread Look at
6. ________ the onions and tomatoes together with a spoon.
   Slice (Mix) Hold

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تمرين (C) ص73من كتاب النشاط **وزاري مهم جدا** اشر الاخطاء وقم بتصحيحها

C Find the wrong spelling in each sentence. Underline and write it correctly.

1. My mother kebsa delicious cakes. **bakes**
2. Honey and lemon dixme into hot tea is good for coughs and colds. **mixed**
3. First, you should lisec the tomatoes and cucumbers. **slice**
4. Before you start cooking, you should sawh your hands. **wash**
5. You must elep an orange before you can eat it. **peel**
6. edspar the butter thinly on the bread. **spread**

تمريني (D/ E) ص73من كتاب النشاط **مهم**/ استخرج الغريب ثم اكتبه في تمرين (E) بجانب كل جملة

D Read and circle the odd word.

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1. apple	orange	cherry	(potato)
2. (saucepan)	knife	fork	spoon
3. (bread)	tomato	cucumber	onion
4. face	hair	(wash)	hands
5. grate	(cheese)	slice	peel

E Look at activity D. Write the odd word next to the sentence below.

1. It's the odd word because it isn't a fruit. **potato**
2. It's the odd word because you can't eat food with this. **saucepan**
3. It's the odd word because it isn't a vegetable. **vegetable**
4. It's the odd word because it isn't a part of the body. **wash**
5. It's the odd word because it isn't a cooking verb. **cheese**





سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- التدرب اكثر على افعال الطبخ
2- بعض الاختصارات الجديدة المتعلقة بالطبخ
3- اعطاء التعليمات

Unit Six/ Lesson Two

make it yourself/ اصنعها بنفسك

تمرين مهم/ ضع الافعال المناسبة في الجمل لاكمال التعليمات

▶ Listen to Basim and Hiba.

This is our recipe for easy flatbread pizza. You can make it yourself. It's delicious!
These are the ingredients you need.
Remember that you must ask your parents before you cook anything or use knives.



Easy flatbread pizza

Cooking time: 10-15 minutes



Ingredients

- flatbreads (half or one for each person)
- grated cheese
- peeled and sliced onions
- sliced tomatoes
- green or black olives
- oil

If you like, you can add:



Instructions

1 Brush the flatbread with oil. __bake__ in the oven for 3–5 minutes.
2 Take the flatbread out of the oven.
3 __grate__ the cheese.
4 __spread__ the grated cheese on the flatbread.
5 __peel__ and slice the onions thinly.
6 __wash__ the tomatoes. Slice them thinly and put them on top of the cheese.
7 __cut__ some green or black olives in half and put them on top of the cheese and tomatoes.
8 If you like, you can __add__:
 a some peeled and sliced garlic
 b some pepper
 c some fresh herbs
9 Put the flatbread back in the oven for another 3–5 minutes. Watch it carefully. When it gets gold-brown, remove it from the oven immediately.
10 __serve__ to your family and friends. Enjoy your flatbread pizza.

▶ Use these verbs to complete the instructions.

wash | serve | cut | spread | add | peel | bake | grate

LOOK

We write these words with short forms (called abbreviations).

For cooking	For Maths	For travelling
g – gram	mm – millimetre	km – kilometre
kg – kilogram	cm – centimetre	
sp – spoon	m – metre	

انظر

يمكننا ان نختصر بعض العبارات

g→ gram mm→ millimetre

ويأتي في سؤال الاملاء/ بالصيغة التالية

Ex/ kg → kilogram cm→_____

ملاحظات قواعدية

Giving instructions/ اعطاء التعليمات

1- يمكننا اعطاء التعليمات والاوامر الخاصة بالطبخ بوضع الفعل الرئيسي في بداية الجملة مثل

Ex/ **Peel** the potato Ex/ **wash** the vegetables

2- يأتي بعد الفعل الرئيسي الذي وضعناه الاسم المناسب للفعل كما وضحنا في الجدول ص73 من هذه الملزمة ثم بعد ذلك الاداة اذا لزم الامر

Unit Six/ Lesson Three
cooking at home/ الطبخ في البيت

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- التدرب اكثر على افعال الطبخ
2- التعرف على كلمات جديدة

تمرين سماعي / للاطلاع

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

▶ Listen to the conversation.

Mum, can we make a pizza?
Yes, you can. It's a good idea and we can have it For launch
We need some bread, tomatoes, onions and cheese.
Do we have any olives, Mum?
Yes, we do. And we have some fresh herbs.
Can I help?
Yes, you can help, but you Mustn't use a knife. You can spread the cheese or put the olives on.
I'm going to slice the onions and tomatoes.
I'm going to grate the cheese.
Can I have a big piece of pizza?

اجب عن الاسئلة عن الصورة/ للاطلاع

It's Saturday morning. Wisam and Dania are at home. It's raining today and the children want something to do.

They have a recipe for an easy pizza that Basim and Hiba told them about.



▶ Answer the questions about the picture. Use short answers.

1 How many people can you see? Four people
2 Where are they? In the kitchen
3 What vegetables are there? tomato onion ....
4 What other ingredients can you see? cheese, oil....
5 There are two dangerous things in the picture. What are they?
Knife, glass jug

1	find	look	see
2	with	for	about
3	in	out	on
4	expensive	bad	easy
5	internet	website	mouse
6	read	write	draw
7	Do	Must	Are
8	many	any	some

تمرين (C) ص77 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الكلمات الناقصة

Ⓒ Write the missing words.

1 Can we go online to find an easy cake recipe?
2 Yes, that's a good idea. What are you going to search for?
3 We're going to key in https://www.childrenchocolatecake.
4 We should find an easy recipe.
5 Look Mum, we found this recipe on a children's website
6 Let me read the ingredients. Yes, we have all the ingredients.
7 Do we have any chocolate?
8 Yes, there is many in the cupboard.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

كلمات مهمة لحل هذا التمرين

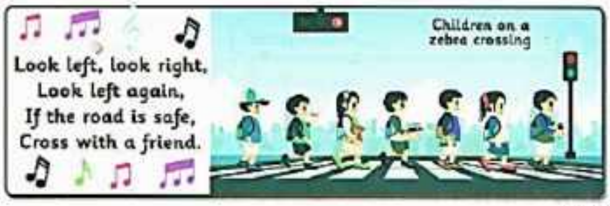
1- find يجد look ينظر see يرى
2- with مع for لـ.. about عن
3- in في out خارج on على
4- expensive غالي bad سيء easy سهل
5- internet انترنت website صفحة mouse فأر
6- readيقرأ write يكتب drawيرسم
7- do يفعل must يجب are يكونوا
8- many الكثير any اي some بعض

Unit Six/ Lesson Four
road safety/ امان الطريق

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- افعال متعلقة بأمان الطريق للحفظ
2- الاسماء المناسبة لهذه الافعال
3- اعطاء تعليمات متعلقة بأمان الطريق

نشاط صفي للاطلاع	تمارين سماعية للاطلاع

▶ Do you remember this rhyme? Listen and say.



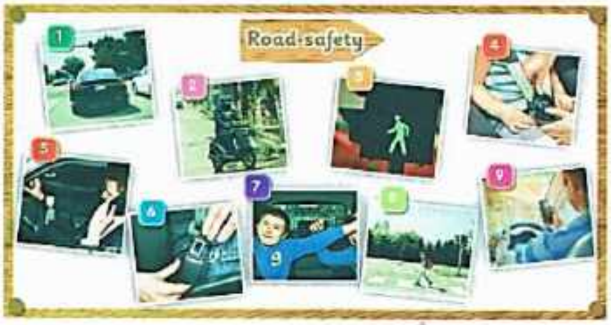
▶ Listen and read.



Our teacher made a poster for the class about road safety. There are nine photos on the poster. Some photos show good road safety behaviour and some show bad road safety behaviour.

We have two tasks to do:

1 Write the number of each photo in a 'good road safety' or a 'bad road safety' column.
2 Read the descriptions. Match a description to a photo.



▶ Write a number for each photo about road safety behaviour in column A or column B.

Column A Good	Column B Bad
1 2 3 4 6 8	5 7 9

▶ Ask your partner.





▶ Read the descriptions. Match a description to a photo.

Be careful! There are only **seven** sentences to match to **nine** pictures.

4 We can see a young boy sitting in a car seat. His mother is putting on the seatbelt.
3 There is a 'green man' on a road signal. This shows people that they can cross at the zebra crossing.
9 The man is looking at his smartphone while he is driving.
1 There is a car waiting for the road signal. Red means STOP and green means you can GO.
8 The young boy is crossing the road on the zebra crossing.
6 The man is putting on his seatbelt.
7 The boys are fighting in the back of the car.

الجدول ادناه للحفظ

Verb/الفعل	suitable phrase/الاسم المناسب له	suitable ending/ النهاية المناسبة
Put on → ضع	seatbelt → حزام الامان	when you are in car → عندما تكون في السيارة
stop → توقف	____________	before you cross the road → **قبل ان تعبر الطريق**
look → انظر	left and right → يسارا ويمينا	before you cross the road → **قبل ان تعبر الطريق**
wear → ارتدي	helmet → خوذة	when riding a bike → عندما تقود الدراجة
don't use → لا تستخدم	smartphone → الهاتف الذكي	on your bike → على دراجتك
be → كن	careful → حذر	by the road → على الطريق
cross → اعبر	the road → الشارع	at the zebra crossing → **مكان مخصص للعبور**
Don't play → لا تلعب	____________	by the road → على الطريق



تمرين (A) ص78 في كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل النصفين من الجمل/ وزاري مهم جدا

Ⓐ Read and match the two halves of the sentences.



1. Put on your seatbelt	when you are in a car.	1
2. Stop	on swings and slides.	6
3. Look	your smartphone on your bike.	5
4. Wear	by a road.	7
5. Don't use	at the zebra crossing.	8
6. Don't play	before you cross the road.	2
7. Be careful	a helmet when riding a bike.	4
8. Cross the road	left and right before you cross the road.	3



LOOK

How do we give instructions?
The verb usually comes at the beginning of the sentence, like ***Stop*** and ***Look***.
We can also add Do not/Don't - ***Don't run.***





تمرين (B) ص79 في كتاب النشاط/ / اكتب اسماء مناسبة لهذه الافعال

Ⓑ Read these verbs. Add a noun to each verb.

1. Brush your teeth
2. Slice **the onion**
3. Peel **the potato**
4. Draw **the picture**
5. Click on **the website**
6. Spread **the butter**
7. Open **the door**
8. Close **the book**
9. Read **the story**



انظر

Giving instructions/ اعطاء التعليمات

كما تم شرحه سابقا في ص77 من هذه الملزمة عن الطبخ, يمكننا اعطاء التعليمات والاوامر الخاصة بالطريق بوضع الفعل الرئيسي في بداية الجملة مثل

Ex/ **cross** the road at the zebra crossing

2- يأتي بعد الفعل الرئيسي الذي وضعناه الاسم المناسب للفعل كما وضحنا في الجدول ص69. ثم بعد ذلك النهاية المناسبة



Unit Six/ Lesson Five
let's be safe at home/ فلنكن امنين في البيت

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قطعة فلنكن امنين في البيت
2- مفردات متعلقة بأمان البيت

ص82 من كتاب التلميذ, (القطعة الاستيعابية السادسة / اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

Accidents at home
Most accidents happen in the kitchen, the bathroom or on the stairs.

Who has most accidents?
Children under the age of four years old have the most accidents at home.

Why do children have accidents at home?
Young children do not know about the danger because they have not learnt about the world around them.
They see older children and adults doing things and want to copy them. Keep electrical devices away from children.



Types of accidents
Falls
Falls are the most common causes of accidents at home. Everyone should be careful on the stairs.



Burns
Children get burnt because they touch fires or hot things. Young children must not be left in the kitchen by themselves.



Accidents with knives and glass
Sharp knives must be kept away from young children.
Glass cups and mugs break very easily and young children can cut themselves.



Other dangers
Keep medicines and home cleaning materials in safe places away from children. They are very dangerous.



الحوادث في البيت
معظم الحوادث تقع في المطبخ و الحمام او الدرج

من الذي يحدث معظم الحوادث
الاطفال تحت سن الرابعة يحدثون معظم الحوادث في البيت.

لماذا يحدث الاطفال الحوادث داخل البيت؟
الاطفال لا يعلمون عن الخطر لأنهم لم يتعلموا بعد عن العالم حولهم.
يرون الاطفال الاكبر منهم والبالغين يفعلون اشياء ويحاولن ان يقلدوهم .
ابق الادوات الكهربائية بعيدا عن متناول الاطفال.

انواع الحوادث

السقوط
السقوط هو من اكثر الاسباب الشائعة للحوادث في البيت, الجميع يجب ان يكون على حذر على الدرج.

الحروق
الاطفال يتعرضون للحروق لأنهم يلمسون النار او الاشياء الحارة.
الاطفال يجب ان لا يتركون لوحدهم في المطبخ.

الحوادث بالسكاكين والزجاج
السكاكين الحادة يجب ان تحفظ بعيدا عن متناول الاطفال, الاكواب والاقداح يمكن كسرها بسهولة, ويمكن ان يجرح الاطفال انفسهم بسهولة

المخاطر الاخرى
ابق الادوية ومواد التنظيف المنزلية في مكان امن بعيدا عن متناول الاطفال, لأنها خطيرة جدا.

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ/ وزاري مهم جدا

▶ Complete the rules about being safe at home.

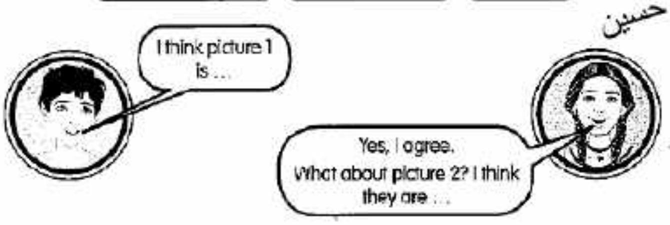
1 Keep knives away **away from young children**
2 Keep medicines **In safe place/ away from young children**
3 Keep cleaning materials **In safe place/ away from young children**
4 Don't leave young children **In the kitchen by themselves**
5 Be careful **On the stairs**
6 Hot things can **burn them**
7 Keep electrical devices **Away from young children**



تمرين (A) ص80 في كتاب النشاط/ حفظ المفردات

Ⓐ Look at the pictures. Say what you can see with your partner.

cleaning materials | matches



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مفردات مهمة من تمرين A لحل تمرين (B)

Gas bottle→	قنينة غاز
oven gloves→	كفوف الفرن
broken glass→	زجاج مكسور
cleaning material→	مواد تنظيف
hot saucepan→	قدر ساخن
clothes iron→	مكوى الملابس
matches →	اعواد ثقاب

تمرين (B) ص81 في كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل بكلمات من تمرين (A)/ وزاري سهم جدا يأتي على شكل اسقاط

Ⓑ This is what Mum said. Complete her sentences.

1. Don't play with **matches** ____________
2. Don't use electrical things like **Clothes iron** ____________
3. Don't put __**hot saucepan**______ on the front of the cooker.
4. Don't pick up __**broken glass**______ without gloves.
5. Don't touch **gas bottle** ____________
6. Don't open bottles of **Cleaning material** ____________
7. Use **Oven gloves** ________ to hold hot things.



تمرين (D) ص81 في كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ بعض قوانين المطبخ/ للاطلاع

Ⓓ Read some of the kitchen rules.

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✘ You mustn't touch a clothes iron when it's on. You can easily burn yourself.

✔ You must use oven gloves to hold hot things because you can burn your hands.

✘ You mustn't play with matches because you can start a fire.

✘ You mustn't open bottles of cleaning materials. They are not safe for children.

قطعة مرئية مهمة

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قطعة ابق امنا على دراجتك
2- اعطاء الاسباب
3- مراجعة صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

Unit Six/ Lesson Six

stay safe on your bike/ ابق امنا على دراجتك



Bike riding is fun and healthy. But remember that a bike is not a toy. You must follow some rules to help you stay safe. First, let's look at your bike. Is your bike safe?

Safe riding rules

Follow these safety rules when you ride your bike.

1. **Before getting on your bicycle, you should check that it is ready to ride. Let's check these five things.**

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



2. Wear a helmet. If you have an accident, you must protect your head. This is very important.
3. Check your tyres. Tyres should be hard, not soft.
4. Check your brakes. Brakes are very important because sometimes you need to stop quickly. You can't stop if your brakes don't work well.
5. **Is your seat the correct height?** You must be able to put your feet on the ground.



6. Are your handlebars the correct height? Can you sit on your bike and touch the handlebars easily?
7. Ride carefully with both hands on the handlebars. Carry your books and lunchbox in your backpack. Some bikes have a basket for carrying things.
8. Can cars, buses and trucks see you? Wear bright, colourful clothes. Yellow and orange are good colours.



9. Look at the road in front of you. Sometimes there are holes, stones, broken glass or other dangerous things on the road.

Vocabulary

المفردات للحفظ

Bike→ دراجة
riding→ قيادة
toy→ لعبة
follow→ يتبع
rules→ قوانين
ready→ جاهز
brakes→ مكابح
handlebars→ مقبض
seat→ مقعد
pedals→ دواسة
tyres→ اطارات
protect→ يحمي

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

LOOK

Situation	Reason **because + verb + noun**
• I am hot	because I'm wearing a thick sweater.

The **reason** tells us ***why.***

❖ Why are you hot?	Because I'm wearing a thick sweater.

يأتي هذا الموضوع على شكل وصل كما في التمرين (B) ص82 من كتاب النشاط/ وزاري مهم جدا

انظر اعطاء السبب

الحالة	السبب
I'm hot انا اشعر بالحرارة	**because** I'm wearing a thick sweater لأني ارتدي قمصلة ثخينة
Why are you hot **لماذا تشعر بالحرارة**	**because** I'm wearing a thick sweater



تمرين (B) ص82 في كتاب النشاط/ وصل الحالات باسبابها/ وزاري مهم جدا

(B) Match the situation and the reason.

1. He has a stomach ache — because it was raining. **3**
2. She is in bed — because he was playing with matches. **4**
3. We didn't play outside yesterday — because he ate too many sweets. **1**
4. He burnt his finger — because she has a temperature. **2**

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (E) ص83 في كتاب النشاط/ اكتب صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل للصفات التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا

(E) Write the two forms of these adjectives.

adjective	comparative	superlative
big	**bigger**	**biggest**
hot	**hotter**	**hottest**
difficult	**more difficult**	**most difficult**
dangerous	**more dangerous**	**most dangerous**

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (F) ص83 في كتاب النشاط/ استخدم الصيغة المناسبة من الصفات لاكمال الجمل التالية/ سؤال مفردات مهم

(F) Use the comparative or superlative forms to complete the sentences.

1. Jupiter is **the biggest** planet.
2. Venus is **the hottest** planet.
3. Space travel to Mars will be **more difficult** than going to the Moon.
4. The kitchen is often **the most dangerous** room in the house.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



Unit Six/ Lesson Seven

check my understanding/ تفحص فهمي

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:

1- حل اسئلة القطعة السابقة (ابق امنا على دراجتك)
2- مراجعة مفردات المطبخ
3- كتابة (انشاء) عن تعليمات لاخوك واختك .

اسئلة القطعة السابقة/ **وزاري مهم جدا** للحفظ

Read 'Stay safe on your bike' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

	Yes	No
1 Our teacher said that bikes are the best toys.		✔
2 It's easy to ride a bike because there are no rules.		✔
3 You should always check your bike before you ride it.	✔	
4 Wear colourful clothes when you ride your bike.	✔	
5 Your head is the strongest part of your body.		✔
6 Cars can always see you when you are on a bike.		✔
7 It's good to talk to friends when riding your bike.		✔
8 Don't hold things in your hands when riding your bike.	✔	
9 You must have good brakes on your bike.	✔	



تمرين وزاري مهم جدا/ عن موضوع المطبخ الذي تم شرحه سابقا في ص73 من هذه الملزمة

Find the correct noun for the verb and circle it.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1 You must be careful when you slice **onions** / oil with a sharp knife.
2 You must peel **an orange** / the bread before you can eat it.
3 Grate the tomatoes / **the cheese** before you put them / **it** on the pizza.
4 My sister spread the olives / **the butter** on the sandwich.
5 It is best to wash **vegetables** / cheese before you start cooking.
6 Put the flatbread pizza in the oven / the fridge to bake.
7 You can mix ice-cream / **honey** with tea to make a drink for a cough and cold.
8 It is not healthy to add too much orange juice / **sugar** to your tea or coffee.



تمرين (B) ص85 في كتاب النشاط/ اكتب ملاحظتين لاخوك واختك, اكتب ثلاث او اربع جمل في كل ملاحظة/ انشاء الوحدة السادسة / وزاري مهم جدا

C Write two notes to your brother or sister. Write three or four sentences in each note.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Ali,

Remember, wear helmet while riding the bike, and check the brakes and tyres before you ride the bike. And don't forget don't use your smartphone while.

Suha,

Please, wash the potato before you peel it, and don't touch hot saucepan unless you wear oven gloves, and be careful when you bake the cake.

ملاحظة/ يتم كتابة هذا الانشاء اعتمادا على موضوع اعطاء التعليمات الذي تم شرحه ص75 بالنسبة لرسالة الاخت وموضوع اعطاء التعليمات ص78 بالنسبة لرسالة الاخ





Unit Six/ Lesson Eight
our rules/ قوانيننا

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قراءة بعض قوانين البيت .

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



اسئلة شفوية مهمة

▶ Play the game.

Game rules
- Make a counter. Work with one or two partners.
- **Start** on home. **Finish** on Smiley face.
- When you get the answer right, move forward one square.
- If you get the answer wrong, move backward one square.



حل اسئلة ص89 من كتاب الطالب

1- what are these? ما هذه الاشياء؟ - matches اعواد ثقاب
2- yesterday my mum ____ a cake. البارحة امي ____ كيكة. - baked. خبزت
3- ______ the potato before you slice it. ____ البتيتة قبل ان تقطعها. -peel قشر
4- you _____ your mum before you use a sharp knife. تسأل امك قبل ان تستخدم السكين الحاد_____ - must يجب ان
5- do you like garlic on your pizza? هل تحب الثوم على البيتزا؟ - no, I don't كلا لا احب
6- what do you spread butter with? بماذا تقوم بنشر الزبد - knife. السكين
7- mum, _____ I make pizza? امي, ____ ان اعمل البيتزا - can هل يمكنني
8- what should you put on in a car? ما الذي يجب ان ترتديه في السيارة - seatbelt حزام الامان
9- before you cross the road, you should ___ ____ قبل ان تعبر الشارع عليك ان look left and right تنظر يمينا ويسارا
10- what is this? ما هذا - gas bottle قنينة غاز
11- where do most accidents happen? اين تقع معظم الحوادث - in the kitchen في المطبخ
12- don't pick up broken glass without ____ _____ لا تلتقط الزجاج المكسور بدون - gloves كفوف
13- a red traffic signal means ... ... تعني الاشارى الحمراء - stop التوقف
14- you should wear ___ when you ride your bike. عليك ان ترتدي _____ عندما تقود دراجتك - helmet
16- what is a good color to wear when riding a bike? ما اللون المناسب الذي يجب ان ترتديه عند قيادة الدراجة - bright زاهي
17- you should ____ your hands before you start cooking. عليك ان ___ يداك قبل البدء بالطبخ - wash تغسل
18- he burnt his hand on a ____ saucepan. احرق يديه بالقدر ال______ - hot حار
19- bake the cake in the oven for 45 ____ اخبز الكيكة في الفرن لمدة 45 _______ - minutes دقيقة

Ⓒ Correct the spellings.

1. chese cheese
2. gratd grated
3. chiken chicken
4. tomatos tomatoes
5. unions onions
6. peper pepper

تمرين(C) ص87 من كتاب النشاط
صحح الكلمات الاتية: **سؤال املاء مهم جدا**



Al- primary school — Date :

6^{th} grade — first attempt

time 3 hours

Q1/A)Seen Passage: Read the following passage and then write (True or False). (5only) (5M)

Bike riding is fun and healthy. But remember that bike is not a toy. You must follow some rules to help you stay safe. First, let's look at your bike. Is your bike safe? . Before getting on your bicycle, you should check that it is ready to ride. Wear a helmet. If you have an accident, you must protect your head. This is very important . Check your tyres. Tyres should be hard, not soft. Check your brakes. Brakes are very important because sometimes you need to stop quickly. You can't stop if your brakes don't work well. You must be able to put your feet on the ground. Wear bright, colourful clothes. Yellow and orange are good colours.

1- Our teacher said that bikes are the best toys.
2- It is easy to ride a bike because there are no rules.
3- Bike riding is fun and healthy.
4- You should always check your bike before you ride it.
5- You must have good brakes on your bikes.
6-Wear colourful clothes when you ride a bike.

B) Read and complete the sentences. Text Book passage. (5only) (5M)

1-Keep knives away....................
2- Keep medicines........
3- Keep cleaning materials ....
4- Don't leave young children...........
5- Be careful.....
6- Hot things can...

02:A) Grammar : Read and choose the correct word. (5only) **(10M)**

1- Can I (have / has) a piece of pizza?
2- We didn't play outside (now / yesterday).
3- (Don't/Do) play at the zebra crossing.
4- Wisam and Dania are (in / at) home.
5- What vegetables (are / is) there?
6- We can (see /to see) a young boy sitting in a car seat.

B) Functions : Match the questions in list A with the answers in list B (10 M)

A	B
1- you slice	a. with a grater
2- you peel	b. in the oven
3- you grate	c. with a spoon
4- you mix	d. with a knife
5- you bake	e. with your hands or with a knife
6- you spread	f. with a knife.

03) Vocabulary: circle the odd word, ***(5only)*** ***(10M)***

1- apple , orange , cherry, potato.
4- face, hair , Wash , hands.
2- Saucepan ,knife , fork , spoon.
3- bread, tomato , cucumber, onion.
5- grate, cheese, slice, peel.
6-brakes, desk , seat, tyres.

Q4/A/ Spelling : correct the the following words. (5only) (5M)

1- chese.......... 2- tomatos. . . . . 3- gratd .... 4- unions......

5- chiken. . . . . . . 6-peper.

<u>B- Re-write the sentence by using capital letters and punctuations marks.</u> (5M)

muna and layla went to basra last tursday

Q5) Write two notes to your brother and sister. (10)

Best wishes **Mr. Taha**

Unit Seven/ Lesson One
getting ready for our party/ الاستعداد لحفلتنا

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- افعال واسماء مناسبة لها خاصة بالتحضير للحفلة
2- مراجعة المضارع المستمر

استمع واقرأ/ عمل القائمة لحفلة عيد الام

Listen and read.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

For our Mother's Day party
To do list

1 Do the shopping – food, new clothes
2 Clean the house
3 Do the cooking
4 Buy presents
5 Wrap presents
6 Put up decorations
7 Make a card

الافعال والاسماء المناسبة لها للحفظ/ وزاري مهم جدا/
يأتي على شكل وصل او كما في تمرين (A) ص88

الفعل	الاسم او العبارة المناسبة له	
Do	the shopping →	التسوق
clean	the house →	تنظيف البيت
do	the cooking →	الطبخ
buy	presents →	شراء هدية
wrap	presents →	تغليف الهدية
put up	decoration →	وضع الديكور
make	card →	عمل البطاقة

اقرأ الايميل واجب على الاسئلة

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

To: Nadima
Subject: Our Mother's Day party

My family is very excited this week because on Saturday we're having a party for Mother's Day and both our grandmas and grandpas are coming.

The party is going to be at our house. We're very busy getting everything ready. I wrote a list of the things we need to do. We want to help our mum and dad. I'm going to help mum to clean the sitting room and Wisam is going to tidy his bedroom.

On Friday, we're all going to go shopping to buy the presents and the party food. We're also going to buy some new clothes.

On Saturday morning, I'm going to help mum to do the cooking. Dad and Wisam are going to put up the decorations. Ammar is going to make cards for mum and for our two grandmas. I think we should help him to do the drawings and make any cut-outs. Dad is going to wrap up the presents and we will help him.

I won't see you this weekend because I'm going to be too busy. I'll see you in school on Sunday and tell you about the party.

Dania

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1 Who is coming to the party?
our grandpas and grandmas
2 Where is the party going to be?
at our house
3 What is Dania's family going to buy on Friday?
the presents and the party food
4 How many cards is Ammar going to make?
Three cards
5 Is Ammar going to make the cards by himself?
Yes he is
6 Who is going to wrap up the presents?
Yes he is
7 When will Dania see her friend Nadima?
On Sunday

Who→ من/ وتسأل عن العاقل	where→ اين/ وتسأل عن المكان
what→ ماذا/ وتسأل عن الفعل او الغير العاقل	
how many→ كم العدد/ وتسأل عن المعدود الجمع	
when → متى/ وتسأل عن الزمان	

تمرين (A) ص88 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب نهايات الجمل/ وزاري مهم جدا

Ⓐ Write the endings for the phrases in the list.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1. Do the shop_ing_
2. Clean the hou_se_
3. Bake a Mother's Day ca_ke_
4. Buy a present for mum and grand_ma_
5. Put up the decorat_ion_
6. Make mum and grandma's car_ds_
7. Wrap up our pres_ent_

تمرين (B) ص88 من كتاب النشاط/اكتب جملة لكل

Ⓑ Write a sentence for each picture.



1. She's Cleaning the house



2. They're shopping



3. They're wrapping presents



4. They're putting decorations

في التمرين اعلاه نتبع قاعدة المضارع المستمر وهي كالتالي:

(he/ she/ it) + is+ ing فعل يحمل + تكملة
(they/ we/ you)+ are+ ing فعل يحمل
I + am+ ingفعل



Unit Seven/ Lesson Two
shopping for our part/ التسوق لحفلتنا

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- مراجعة افعال الدرس السابق
2- استخدام عبارات الدرس السابق في المحادثات

نشاط صفي للاطلاع

Listen and complete the conversation.

Let's write a shopping list.

Dania, can you write down what we need to buy?

OK. I've got my notebook here. Can I write down the ²presents first?

I'm going to buy a ³_scarf_____ for Granny Nadia and Dad is going to get a ⁴_watch_ for Granny Huda.

Dania, write down what we're going to buy, but don't tell Mum because it's a surprise!

Dania for Mum – leather bag
Wisam for Mum – wooden picture frame

What about my present? I'm going to make the ⁵_cards___!

That's going to be a lovely surprise!

We need ⁶_paper_ for the cards and wrapping up the presents.

Can we have ⁷_balloons and decorations?

Yes, we can. We're going to have lots of flowers too. Now, let's write down what ⁸_food_ we need to buy at the supermarket.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Look at the picture. Read and label the shops.



1 There's a watch shop on the first floor next to the pharmacy.
2 The best shop for cards and paper is on the first floor next to the jewellery shop.
3 There's a big supermarket on the ground floor opposite the frames shop.
4 There's a picture frame shop on the ground floor opposite the supermarket.
5 Women's fashion is on the ground floor between the picture frame shop and the shoe shop. They sell leather bags and scarves, too.

اصنع قصتك/ للاطلاع

Ⓐ Make your own story. Colour your answers.

It is [Friday / Saturday] morning and my family is going shopping.

We're going to go to the [mall / shops] to buy some clothes for my brother and me.

We're going there [by car / on foot].

I'm going to have a new woollen [sweater / dress] and some rain boots for the winter.

My brother is going to have new leather [boots / shoes] and some denim jeans.

When we finish the shopping, we're going to go to a café for [cake and lemonade / ice-cream].

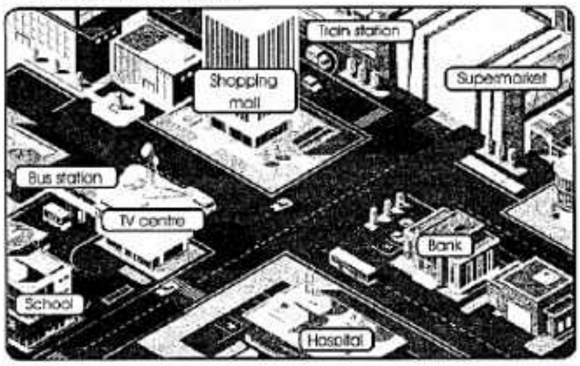
I like going shopping with my family because we [have fun / get presents].

In the afternoon, we're going to visit our [uncle and aunt / cousins] at their house.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

انظر الى الخريطة/ اقرا الجمل ثم اجب بصح او خطا

Ⓒ Look at the map. Read the sentences and write **T** for true and **F** for false.



1. We can see a park opposite the train station. (F)
2. The shopping mall is opposite the TV centre. (T)
3. There is a new bank between our school and the bus station. (F)
4. Person A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where the bank is? Person B: It's near here. Can you see the hospital? The bank is opposite. (T)
5. The new supermarket is on the road opposite the shopping mall. (T)
6. There is a train station between the school and the TV centre. (F)
7. We're lucky because our school is very close to the bus station. (T)

كلمات مهمة لحل تمرين (C)

Opposite→	مقابل
behind→	خلف
next to→	بجانب
between→	بين

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



Unit Seven/ Lesson Three

presents for mother's day/ هدايا لعيد الام

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- مراجعة (المواد) التي شرحناها مسبقا في اليونت الثاني
2- مراجعة موضوع ترتيب الصفات
3- كتابة انشاء عن هدية سوف تشتريها لصديق

الدرس مراجعة لموضوع ترتيب الصفات/ تم شرحه في ص22 من هذه الملزمة

انظر الى الهدايا واكمل الوصف

Look at the presents and complete the labels.

Dania, Wisam and Ammar went shopping with their parents for presents. These are the presents they bought.

woollen | wooden | metal | leather



flowers | green | rabbits | pink stars | balloons | smiles | Happy Mother's Day | little cakes | apples | orange | Happy Birthday | blue | dots | gold | hats | red | birds | black | sad faces

Listen and tick (✓) which paper they choose.





Listen again. Write the words the children use to talk about the paper.

	Write the words you hear	Bag	Watch	Picture frame	Scarf
Paper 1					
Paper 2					
Paper 3					
Paper 4					

تمرين (C) اقرأ عن الهدية التي ستشتريها دانيا لعمار

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

تمرين (D) ص93
اكتب عن هدية سوف تشتريها انت.
انشاء الوحدة السابعة
والاخير/ **وزاري**
مهم جدا للحفظ

Ⓒ Read about the present Dania is going to buy for Ammar.

I'm going to buy my little brother a get-well present because he had a bad cough and cold. I am going to buy him a toy car. He loves cars and trucks. He wants a big red car with big black wheels. He likes fast cars. I'm going to wrap it in blue and red paper.



Ⓓ Write about a present you are going to buy.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

I'm going to buy my
brother a get well present, because she had a temperature, I am going
to buy her a teddy bear, because she loves bears and dolls. She wants a
big red teddy bear, I am going to wrap it with white and red paper.

تمرين (A) ص 92 من كتاب النشاط / اقرأ القطعة ثم وزع الكلمات التي تحتها خط في حقول تمرين (B)

A

My cousin is 15 and he lives in Basra. I don't see him very often, but we often talk on the phone and we email and send messages every week. He's a good friend. Next week, we're going to see him and my aunt and uncle because it's his birthday.



I bought him a new computer game to play on his laptop. He likes games about space and games where you can build things. My parents bought him some brown leather boots and a green and blue cotton T-shirt. I wrapped them up in blue paper with red dots.



B

My little sister is 5 years old. She hasn't been very well this month. She had a bad cough and cold. Then she got a rash and had a temperature, too. She was in bed for four days and had to take some medicine. Our mum made her some chicken soup and she had fruit juice to drink.



Dad bought her a pretty new dress. I think it's made from cotton. It's blue and white with pink flowers.

She is feeling better now. I bought her a teddy bear as a get-well present. She loves teddy bears and has two old ones. This bear is very pretty. It's soft and woollen. It's light brown with a dark brown nose and little black eyes. I wrapped it in pink paper with little rabbits.

تمرين (B) اقرأ الوصف واكتب الكلمات التي تحتها خط في الحقل المناسب/ (B)

(B) Read the descriptions and write the underlined words in the columns.

	Presents الهدايا	Colour الالوان	Material المواد	Wrapping paper اوراق التغليف
1	boot	brown	leather	Blue paper with red dots
2	T- shirt	green..	cotton	
3	dress	blue..	cotton	Pink paper
4	Teddy bear	brown	woolen	



Unit Seven/ Lesson Four
which job/ اي وظيفة

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- مراجعة (must/ should)
2- افعال جديدة متعلقة بالتحضير للحفلة
3- افعال ماضية شاذة

انظر إلى الصور واكمل العبارات

Look at the pictures and complete the phrases.



1 Putting Flowers in jug
2 Painting a picture
3 Cleaning the house/ the floor
4 Blowing Up a balloon
5 Tidying Up bed room

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

الافعال والاسماء المناسبة لها/ للحفظ/ وزاري مهم جدا/ يأتي على شكل وصل

Put up	decoration→	وضع الديكور
paint	picture →	رسم الصور
clean	the floor→	تنظيف البيت
blow up	the balloons→	نفخ البالونات
tidy up	the bedroom→	ترتيب الغرفة
make	cake→	عمل الكيك
put	flowers in jug→	وضع الزهور في الاناء
make	cards→	عمل البطاقات

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

اقرأ المحادثة واكتب الكلمات الناقصة

Wisam, you should blow up the balloons. I need them for the decorations. But first you must tidy up your bedroom

OK, Dad.

Dania, you should clean the floor first. Then can you help Wisam blow up the balloons?

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Can I help too?

Yes, Ammar of course you can. I must start making the cake. It takes a long time to bake. But Dania, first I'll help you clean the floor in the Sitting room

I must put up th decoration I want the sitting room to look pretty.

We should put the flowers in the pretty glass jug we bought for your birthday.

That's a good idea. Can you do it, Dania?

When can I start making the cards?

Ammar, Dania and Wisam, you should all start making the cards as quickly as possible. But do the balloons first.

I want to paint the pictures. The cards must be the best!

تمرين (B) ص94 في كتاب النشاط, الافعال وصيغتها الماضية
مهمة جدا للحفظ

(B) Look at the table.

1. Write *R* for regular verbs and *I* for irregular ones.
2. Complete the sentences with *should* or *must* + the verb.

	Verb	Past tense	Is it regular or irregular? Write *R* or *I*	Write the verb with *should* or *must*
1	blow up	blew up	I	You should blow up the balloons quickly.
2	tidy up	tidied up		You must tidy up your room before mum comes home.
3	clean	cleaned		We Should clean the house before we start the decorations.
4	help	helped		You Should help your little brother make the cards.
5	start	started		You Must start making the cake now. There's only 1 hour to make it.
6	take	took		He Should take more time to do his homework.
7	put up	put up		We must put up the decorations before the party starts.
8	buy	bought		What can we buy grandpa? We Should buy grandpa a laptop because he likes searching the web.



Unit Seven/ Lesson Five
Saturday morning/ صباح السبت

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- تكوين جمل باستخدام المضارع المستمر
2- القطعة الاستيعابية (عيد الام)

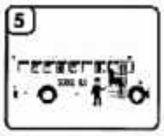
اجب على الاسئلة التالية باستخدام الافعال الموجودة قبل الفراغ/ نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر لحل هذه الجمل

1 Everyone is at home. What are they doing?
get ready They are getting ready for the party.
2 Mum is in the kitchen. What's she doing?
bake She is baking a cake
3 Dad is in the sitting room. What's he doing?
put up He is putting up decoration
4 Wisam is in his bedroom. What's he doing?
tidy up He is tidying up his bedroom
5 Dania is in the sitting room. What's she doing?
clean she is cleaning the floor
6 Ammar is at the kitchen table. What's he doing?
paint He is painting a picture

ملاحظة/ هذا التمرين والذي بجانبه يحل باستخدام زمن المضارع المستمر الذي تم شرحه في ص87 من هذه الملزمة

تمرين (A) ص96 من كتاب النشاط, وصل الصور بالجمل وصحح الجمل

A Match the pictures with the sentences. Correct the sentences.

1 
2 
3 
4 
5 
6 

1. What's he doing? (5)
He get on the bus.
He is getting on the bus
2. What's the man doing? (4)
He's push his daughter.
He is pushing his daughter
3. What's she doing? (1)
She talking on a smartphone.
She is talking on the smartphone
4. What's she doing? (6)
She is look at a shopping website.
She is looking at shopping website
5. What's he doing? (2)
He is clicked on something with a mouse.
He is clicking on something with..
6. What's the boy doing? (3)
He will put on a helmet.
He is putting on a helmet



تمرين (B) ص97 من كتاب النشاط, (القطعة الاستيعابية السابعة/ اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

Mother's Day

Mother's Day is a day to show love and thanks to all wonderful mums everywhere by helping at home and by giving presents and flowers.



Mother's Day celebrations go back many thousands of years. The date that countries celebrate this day is different around the world. In some countries the date is in May and in others, like Iraq, it comes earlier in March.

On Mother's Day, most people give presents and cards to show their mothers how much they are loved. Flowers have always been the traditional gift for mothers. Today, they are still a favourite present, as well as chocolates and many other things.



Many families go out to restaurants to celebrate so that the mums do not need to do the cooking.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

عيد الام

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

عيد الام هو يوم نظهر فيه الحب والامتنان لكل الامهات الرائعات في كل مكان, وذلك بمساعدتهن في البيت وبإعطائهن الهدايا والورود.

عيد الام احتفال يعود الى الاف السنين. اليوم الذي يحتفل فيه بهذا اليوم مختلف حول العالم. في بعض البلدان الموعد يكون في مايو وفي بلدان اخرى مثل العراق يأتي مبكرا في مارس.

في عيد الام معظم الناس يعطون الهدايات والبطاقات ليظهروا لأمهاتهم كم هن محبوبات. الزهور دائما ما تكون الهدية التقليدية للأمهات. واليوم لا زالت الزهور هدية مفضلة بالإضافة الى الحلوى واشياء كثيرة اخرى.

الكثير من العوائل يذهبون الى المطاعم للاحتفال لذلك لا حاجة للأمهات ان يطبخن في هذا اليوم.

اسئلة القطة للحفظ/ وزاي مهم جدا

1- in Iraq mother's day is in __________. (April/ March/ May)

2- many families go out to ________ to celebrate so that the mums don't need to do cooking. (library/ restaurant / theatre)

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

3- mother's day celebration go back many _______ of years. (thousands/ hundreds/ centuries)

4- the date that many countries celebrate mother's day is _____ around the world. (similar/ different/ the same)

5- today the ____ are still a favorite present as well as chocolate. (bags/ cards/ flowers)



سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قطعة عمل البطاقات
2- عمل بطاقة يدويا
3- مفردات جديدة متعلقة ب عمل البطاقات

Unit Seven/ Lesson Six

my magazine/ making a card/ مجلتي/ عمل بطاقة

Why make a card yourself? This is what some children said.



قطعة مرئية مهمة جدا

لماذا عمل البطاقة بنفسك؟ هذا ما قاله بعض الاطفال

- تستطيع رسم ما تريده
- انه خاص للشخص الذي تصنعه له
- يمكنك اضافة اشياء جميلة كالاشرطة والقصاصات
- صناعة البطاقة بنفسك ارخص
- تستطيع عمل تصميمك الخاص
- تستطيع قول ما تريد وتكتب رسالتك الخاصة

When do we send cards?
- Mother's Day on 21st March
- Teacher's Day on 1st March
- Birthdays
- New Year on 1st January
- Congratulations (on passing an exam or on a new job or on a new baby)

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

متى نرسل البطاقات؟

1. عيد الام 21 مارس
عيد المعلم 1 مارس
اعياد الميلاد
عيد راس السنة 1 يناير
التهاني (النجاح في امتحان, الحصول على وظيفة او طفل)

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

It's easy to make a card



Look at the pictures. Tick (✓) the things you can see.
- Card – this is thick paper, but not cardboard ☐
- Coloured card ☐
- Scissors ☐
- Glue ☐
- Paints ☐
- Coloured pens and pencils ☐
- Popcorn ☐
- Buttons (like the ones you have on a coat) ☐
- Ribbons (for decoration, like the ones you put in your hair) ☐

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Here are some instructions. Can you put them in order?
- Choose your card or paper.
- Write your message inside.
- Fold the paper in half so that you have a front, a back and two middle pages.
- Add any decoration you want.
- Think what colours you are going to use.
- Get your materials.
- Draw or make your picture.
- Think what drawing, cut-outs and decorations you want to make on the card.

اشياء نحتاجها في صناعة البطاقة

1. Thick paper→ ورق سميك
Colored card→ ورق ملون
Scissors→ مقص
Glue→ صمغ
Paints→ اصباغ
Colored pens and pencils→ اقلام تلوين
Popcorn→ فشار
Buttons→ ازرار
Ribbons → اشرطة

ملاحظة/ تمارين هذا الدرس للاطلاع ولا يوجد ما هو مهم لطرحه



Unit Seven/ Lesson Seven

check my understanding/ تفحص فهمي

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- حل اسئلة القطعة السابقة (عمل البطاقات)
2- افعال جديدة واسماء مناسبة لها

اسئلة القطعة السابقة/ وزاري مهم جدا

▶ Read 'Making a card' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

	Statement	Yes	No
1	We can send cards on many special days.	✔	
2	Buying a card is cheaper than making your own one.		✔
3	It is best to make a card using card because it is thicker.	✔	
4	You can use lots of different things to decorate your card.	✔	
5	You shouldn't use glue to make your card.		✔
6	We usually write our message inside the card.	✔	
7	You can use drawings or cut-outs or both on your card.	✔	
8	It is best not to fold the card or paper.		✔

اختر كلمتين مناسبتين لكل فعل من الافعال التالية/ للحفظ كما في الجدول الموضح اسفل الصورة

▶ Choose two words to match each verb and circle them.

1	have	a party	a weekend	my school	a celebration
2	give	a present	a card	decorations	this weekend
3	help	your parents	everything	shopping	my brother
4	make	my grandma	a cake	a poster	my bedroom
5	write	a present	a list	a message	a surprise
6	choose	your paper	your drawing	your idea	your birthday
7	use	glue	scissors	a party	a present
8	send	a message	a smartphone	an email	balloons

ملاحظة/ تمارين هذا الدرس للاطلاع ولا يوجد ما هو مهم لطرحه

الفعل			الكلمة الاولى		الكلمة الثانية	
Have	يحظى	→	party	حفلة	celebration	احتفالية
Give	يعطي	→	a present	هدية	a card	بطاقة
help	يساعد	→	your parents	والديك	my mother	امي
make	يصنع	→	a cake	كيكة	a poster	طابع
write	يكتب	→	list	قائمة	message	رسالة
choose	يختار	→	your paper	ورقتك	your drawing	رسمك
use	يستخدم	→	glue	صمغ	scissors	مقص
send	يرسل	→	message	رسالة	an e-mail	ايميل

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



Unit Seven/ Lesson Eight
a card for our teacher/ بطاقة لمعلمنا

سنتعلم في هذا الدرس:
1- قراءة القصة
2- مراجعة بعض المفردات

قصة للاطلاع

Listen, look and read.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين



تمرين (D) ص103 من كتاب النشاط/ جد الاخطاء اشرها/ واكتب الجملة بصورة صحيحة/ مهم

D Find the mistake, circle it and write the sentences correctly.

There is one mistake in each sentence.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1. Keep sharp knives away with young children.
   from
2. Don't leave young children in the kitchen by myself.
   themselves
3. You should wear a helmet when you ride a bikes.
   a bike
4. Use oven gloves to hold cold things.
   hot
5. Look down and right before you cross the road.
   left
6. Hold on your seatbelt when you are in a car.
   Put on





Al- primary school Date :

6^{th} grade first attempt

time 3 hours

Q1/A/ Seen Passage : Read the following passage and then write (True or False). **(5only) (5M)**

Why make a card yourself? This what some cildren said. It's special for the person you make it for. You draw whats you want. You can add pretty things like ribbons and cut-outs. Making your own cards is cheaper. You can make your own desighn . You can say what you want and write your own message.

1-Buying a card is cheaper than making your own one. 2- We usually write our message inside the card.
3- It is best to make a card using card because it is thicker. 4- You shouldn't use glue to make your card.
5- You can use lots of different things to decorate your card. 6- We can send cards on many special days.

B) Text Book passage : Read and choose the correct option (5M)

1- In Iraq, mother's day is in April , May, March).
2- Many families go out to(library, restaurant, theatre) to celeberate.
3- Today ,the flowers, bags, cards) are still a favourite present.
4- Mother's Day celebrating goes back many thousand, hundred , centuries) of years.
5- The date that many countries celeberate Mother's Day is similar, different, the same) around the world.

Q2/A/ Grammar : Read and choose the correct word. **(5only)** **(10M)**

1- I'm going (buy/ to buy) a gift. 2- I'm good (on/at) making things.
3- they are (play/ playing) tennis? 4- It's easy to make (a/an) envelop.
5. We (are /will) draw birds and butterflies. 6- Everyone (is/are) at home.

B) Functions : Watch the questions in list A with the answers in list B (10M)

1- is Ammar going to make the cards by himself? a. so I drew the butterflies.
2- I am good at drawing, b. he is reading a story.
3- where is your mum? C. yes, I do. It is delicious.
4- do you like cakes, d. yes, he is.
5- what is he doing? e. in the kitchen.

Q3) Vocabulary: Fill the blanks from the list **(5only)** **(10M)**

(family, Friday , mall, on foot, cotton, boots)

It is .... morning and my .... is going shopping. we're going to go .... to buy some clothes for my brother and me. we're going there .... I'm going to have a ....dress and some rain boots for winter. My brother is going to have new leather .... and some denim jeans.

Q4/ Spelling : write the past simple for the following verbs. 2 (5only) **(5M)**

1- blow up = ... 2-tidy up =......... 3- clean=..........4-start=....... 5-help = ...6-put up = ...

B-Re-write the sentence by using capital letters and punctuations marks. **(5M)**

write down what we re going to buy

Q5/ writing/ Write about a present you are going to buy. ***(10M)***

Best wishes **Mr. Taha**



هذا اليونت يعتبر مراجعة لليونتات السابقة

Unit Eight/ Lesson One

the challenge/ التحدي

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

هذا الدرس مراجعة شاملة للوحدات الاربع الاخيرة/ نماذج اسئلة شفوية

Team A

1 When I was younger, I liked playing with **toys** ☐
2 Computers are getting **more intelligent** ☐
3 will won't In the future, I think robots **will** do all the work. ☐
4 slice mix Before you put the tomatoes on the pizza, you need to **slice** them. ☐
5 Keep sharp **knives** away from young children. ☐
6 Look left, look **right** before you cross the road. ☐
7 Mum is in the kitchen. What's she doing? She's **baking** a cake. ☐
8 I'm making **cards** for Mother's Day. ☐

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Team B

1 When I was younger, I **went** to bed at 6.30. ☐
2 Smartphones are **changing** the way we communicate. ☐
3 will won't In the future, I think there **will** be driverless cars. ☐
4 spread grate Before you put the cheese on the pizza, you need to **grate** it. ☐
5 Keep **cleaning** materials away from young children. ☐
6 Put on your **seatbelts** in the car. ☐
7 Dad is in the sitting room. What's he doing? He's **putting** up the decorations. ☐
8 I'm making **cake** for Teacher's Day. ☐



تمرين (A) ص104 من كتاب النشاط/ استخرج الغريب/ وزاري مهم جدا

A Circle the odd word in each group.

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

1. aunt grandfather cousin (boy) uncle father
2. computers driverless cars smartphones (bike) robots spaceships
3. metal cotton rubber leather glass (jug)
4. long hard expensive colourful (sweater) thick
5. earache rash (mouth) sore throat temperature stomach ache
6. password (planet) webpage touchscreen icon mouse



Unit Eight/ Lesson Two

my progress/ تقدمي

ص107 من كتاب التلميذ, (القطعة الاستيعابية الثامنة/ اسئلتها للحفظ) مهمة جدا

(104) Listen, read and write the answers to the questions.

Teacher's Day



In Iraq, we celebrate Teacher's Day on 1st March. This is a special day and we celebrate it because we want to thank our teachers for everything that they do for us. Here are some ideas.

- You can write a 'Thank you' note or a letter. Your note can be short or long. Both will show your teacher that you are thinking of them on this special day.
- Making a card is another great way to thank your teacher. In my class, we think cards are the best way because you can decorate the card and you can write your own message.

These are three cards that pupils in my class made. Now they need to write 'Happy Teacher's Day' at the top and write their messages inside. This is what some pupils said.



I drew a tree with the sun and grass because in March it is spring. My teacher loves spring.

I drew some flowers and strawberries because strawberries are my teacher's favourite fruit.

I made my card with cut-out boats on the sea because my teacher likes going to the seaside.

عيد المعلم — اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

في العراق نحتفل بعيد المعلم في 1 مارس, هذا يوم خاص ونحتفل به لأننا نريد ان نشكر معلمينا لكل شيء يفعلوه لاجلنا, هنا بعض الافكار.

1. يمكنك ان تكتب عبارة " شكرا لك" ويمكن ان تكون قصيرة او طويلة, كلاهما سيظهر للمعلم انك تفكر به في هذا اليوم الخاص.
2. عمل بطاقة هي طريقة عظيمة اخرى لشكر معلمك. في صفنا نعتقد ان البطاقات هي افضل وسيلة لأنك يمكن ان تصممها وتكتب عليها رسالتك الخاصة.

هذه ثلاث بطائق عملها طلاب في صفي. الان هم يحتاجون فقط لكتابة " عيد معلم سعيد" في الاعلى,

رسمت شجرة وشمس وعشب لأن مارس يصادف في الربيع ومعلمي يحب الربيع.

رسمت بعض الزهور والتوت لأن التوت هي فاكهة معلمي المفضلة

صنعت البطاقة مع بعض القصاصات, قارب في البحر, لأن معلمي يحب الذهاب الى البحر.

الاسئلة للحفظ/ وزاري مهم جدا

1 What season is Teacher's Day in?

spring

2 Why do we celebrate Teacher's Day?

اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين

Because we want to thank our teachers

3 Write two good things about making your own card?

It is cheaper, and you can write your own message

4 How would you decorate your teacher's card?

I make it with cutouts and some drawings



Unit Eight/ Lesson Three
an e-mail to my grandparents/ ايميل لجداي

▶ Read the email and complete the sentences.

To: Grandma and Grandpa
Subject: The end of my Year 6

Dear Grandma and Grandpa,



I know you like getting emails on your new laptop. I thought I would tell you [1] **about** my time in Year 6 at Primary school. Next year, I will be moving up to Intermediate school. That's very exciting and I hope I will like my [2] **new** school.

We [3] **learnt** lots of new things this year. I think my English is [4] **better**. I know more Maths now. We also learnt more about the history of Iraq.

I really liked making the cards for Mother's Day and making the envelope was good for my Maths [5] **because** I had to measure and make shapes.

We looked at staying safe at home, on the roads and when we [6] **ride** our bikes. Thank you for buying me a new helmet. I always wear it now.

I think one of the [7] **most** interesting things that we did was about jobs. I know the [8] **words** for lots of jobs in English. I'm not sure what I want to be when I [9] **Grow up**. I think I would like to be a computer programmer or a teacher. What do you think? You know what I'm good at.

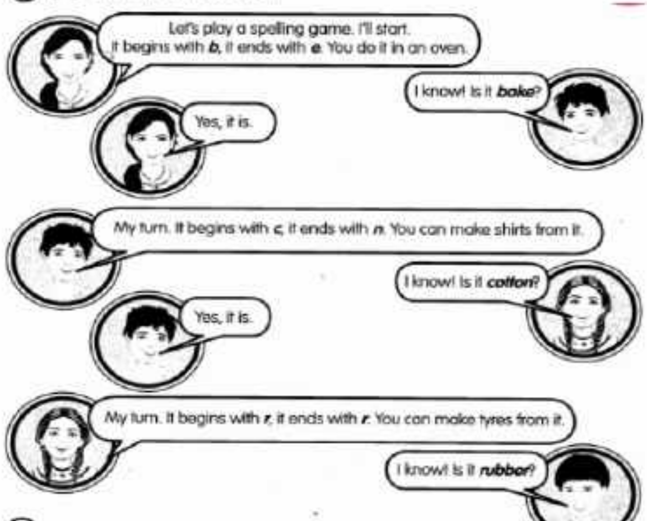
I'm going to email my new recipe for flatbread pizzas. They are very [10] **easy** and delicious. I will make one for you when I come to visit next time.

See you very soon,

Hiba

للاطلاع

Ⓐ Listen and read.



Ⓑ What are these words?

1. It begins with **w**, it ends with **r**. This person works in a restaurant. ________
2. It begins with **s**, it ends with **t**. It's the opposite of hard. ________
3. It begins with capital **E**, it ends with **h**. We live on it. ________

Ⓒ Write three clues in your notebook. Play the game with your partner.

Unit Eight/ Lesson Four
lets sing / فلنغني

نشاط سماعي





اختبر نفسك بأسئلة الدور الثاني لعام 2019

Republic of Iraq- Ministry of Education
Examination in English for Primary Schools
<u>Note</u>: Answer all the questions

August : 2019
Time : 3 Hours

ملاحظة / أجب عن جميع الأسئلة

Q1) A- Read all following passage carefully and then write (True) or (False) for the sentences. (5 only)
اقرأ القطعة الآتية واكتب كلمة (True) أو (False) للجمل الآتية (اختر خمسا فقط) . (10 M.)

I'm a doctor. 1 am a heart doctor (or surgeon). I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform. I look after my patients, and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work.

1. A surgeon is a doctor who does operations.
2. Today she is shopping with friends.
3. She wears a uniform at work.
4. She always does operations in the morning.
5. She is shopping for a white coat for work.
6. Her daughter is buying a thick sweater.

B- Choose the correct answer . (5 only) اختر الإجابة الصحيحة لخمس فقط (10 M.)

1. Mother's Day celebrations go back many (a. thousands b. hundreds) of years.
2. What is Ahmed's uniform? (a black trousers and a white shirt b. white trousers and a black shirt)
3. How did Mr. Crum cook his new invention? (a. in water b. in oil)
4. Paper can be made from many different things. (a. True b . False)
5. What season is Teacher's Day in? (a. Summer b. Spring)
6. All the laptops were too expensive. (a. True b . False)

Q2) A- Choose the correct word between brackets : (5 only) اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (خمس فقط) (10 M.)

1. Keys (is / are) made from metal.
2. They taught (ourselves , themselves) to cook.
3. What (do we do , are we doing) now?
4. Wisam's grandfather is a farmer. He works (in / on) a farm.
5. I like tea (and , but) I don't like coffee.
6. A woollen scarf is (thicker , thickest) than a cotton one.

B- Match the two halves of sentences in List A and List B. (5 only) (10 M.)
زاوج أجزاء الجمل في القائمة (A) و القائمة (B) (لخمس فقط)

List A	**List B**
1. If you cut your finger	a. at the zebra crossing.
2. Don't use	b. are too small.
3. Cross the road	c. your smart phone on your bike.
4. You can mix	d. you will burn yourself.
5. My feet hurt because these trainers	e. you should put a plaster on the cut.
6. Don't touch that hot saucepan	f. honey with tea to make a drink for a cough and cold.

Q3)A- Use the word in the box to complete the sentences. استخدم الكلمات بين الأقواس لإكمال الجمل (10 M.)

{ dangerous , healthier , temperature , information , star }

1. His………. is going up. He should go to bed.
2. I wrote some………. for my grandpa about how to go online.
3. We are ………. because we are decreasing sugar in our food.
4. The home ………. in our solar system is called the sun .
5. Space travel is very difficult and ………. .

B- Circle the odd word. (Do 5 only) (لخمس فقط) ضع دائرة حول الكلمة الغريبة (10 M.)

1. face , hair , wash , hands .
2. apple , orange , cherry , potato .
3. bread , tomato , cucumber , onion .
4. grate , cheese , slice , peel .
5. saucepan , knife , fork , spoon .
6. farmer , waiter , grandfather , teacher .

Q4)A- Fill in the blanks with the missing words. (5 only). املأ الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة (خمس فقط) (10M.)

1. small , smaller ; big , ……… .
2. clean , cleaned ; like , ……… .
3. long × short ; plain × ……… .
4. card , cards ; picture , ……… .
5. jug , glass ; towel , ……… .
6. doctor , hospital ; engineer , ……… .

B- Re- write the sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks. (10 M.)
اعد كتابة الجملة الآتية باستخدام الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات التنقيط

its saturday and we are at the mall

Q5) Written (Choose either A or B) : B أو A اختر إما (20 M.)

A- Write about yourself and your family. اكتبعن نفسك و عن عائلتك

B- Write an email to a friend. اكتب إيميل لصديقك